THE EVENING

-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864. 3

CLOAKS, &c.

PARKER,

and 53

STREETS.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

Established 1844, incorporated 1858.

Young Men prepared for the Counting-House and Business Life.

Thorough and practical instruction in

BOOK-KEEPING

in all its branches, as practiced by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP,

Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.

TELEGRAPHING,

by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experienced Operator.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15.

Catalogues containing the names of 421 students, terms &c., furnished gratis on application

H. CRITTENDEN,
Principal Office.

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

DOUBLE SHEET.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

Sherman's Expedition.

Rebels Groaning Over the Prospective Fall of Savannah.

KILPATRICK'S BATTLES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Sherman at Bloomingdale—The Rebel Position at Savannah Difficult to Hold.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 12.

The latest we hear from Sherman is that on Saturday he was at Bloomingdale, on the Central Georgia Railroad, fifteen miles west of Savannah. It was not absolutely certain whether it was in his programme to attack the city, to slide away down to the coast, or endeavor to force a passage of the Savannah river, en route for Port Royal.

Our position at Savannah is difficult as involving the necessity of protecting both the city and some ten miles of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, which, leaving the city on the west, curves to the north and crosses the river eight miles above. Sherman, since he left Millen, has been felling timber behind him and otherwise obstructing the roads, to protect his rear from the remorseless ravages of Wheeler, who has hunted and hung upon him like a bloodhound.

The Rebels Sighing Over the Approaching Crisis at Savannah.

From the Richmond Whig, December 12.

The end draws nigh. The advance of Sherman's army was reported to be within twenty miles of Savannah yesterday afternoon. The fight for the possession of the city may be progressing to-day. General Beauregard commands the Confederate forces.

General Kilpatrick's Battles.

HE HAS A FIGHT DAILY WITH WHEELER.

From the Savannah Republican, December 6.

Hardly a day has passed that Wheeler has not engaged some portion of Sherman's army, and the boastful Kilpatrick has been whipped by him as often as he has fingers and toes. Besides fighting wherever he could find the enemy, roads have been obstructed, cattle and negroes driven off, the people forewarned, provisions that could not be removed destroyed, and everything else done to embarrass and distract the invaders. In this way Wheeler has rendered most vital service to the cause, for it has given us time to complete defenses and bring up our men. We are now ready for Sherman, and, strike where he will, he will find a foe ready and able to cope with his hired and brutal minions.

On Sunday last, the 4th instant, a battle was fought which exceeds in magnitude any that has characterized the campaign, and is therefore worthy of some particular mention. The 14th Yankee Corps, united with Kilpatrick's entire cavalry force, made an attack on Wheeler, and a severe battle raged for several hours. At the moment of the assault Wheeler's line was very much extended, for the purpose of foraging; but he speedily brought his forces together and received the attack of the enemy with a vigor that made them stagger. Several times were they driven back by our men in counter charges and sometimes from behind breastworks.

Finally, Wheeler, finding himself surrounded by a greatly superior force, quietly and in good order retired and left the field to the enemy. The losses of the latter were very heavy, and the blow cannot have failed greatly to cripple them. We captured a number of prisoners, one a colonel, who was taken in a hand-to-hand fight. We also lost severely in officers and men, but in no proportion with the enemy. Among our killed was Colonel Graves, who, on the occasion, was acting as brigadier.

Of the present whereabouts of Sherman, it might gratify curiosity, but would do no good to speak. From his movements, we judge that he himself is not so sure of his latitude and longitude. Suffice it to say that he has many days hard marching before him ere he will be able to respond visibly to the rockets of his friends on the coast, with a good prospect of having to fight his way through the entire distance.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, December 6.

Owing to the state of the atmosphere, the detonation of cannon was distinctly heard on Sunday morning in the direction of Waynesboro. We have it in our power to present a brief, but authentic, explanation of those warlike resonances.

Pursuant to instructions, General Wheeler concentrated his cavalry force, and at midnight on Saturday, fell upon the enemy's rear with a vim. The Yankee horsemen were precipitately driven back upon their infantry support. After harassing the infantry for some time, Wheeler retired to his former position.

At daylight on Sunday morning, Kilpatrick's cavalry, assisted by the 14th Corps, advanced upon our cavalry. We were stationed behind temporary breastworks and prepared to meet the onset. Every charge of the enemy was repulsed by fire and counter charges. Finally, despairing to carry our works by storm, notwithstanding their vastly superior numbers, the Yankees enveloped our flanks and made a retreat necessary. This retirement was accomplished in excellent order. Having relieved their rear of a terrible incubus, the Yankees abandoned any further demonstration and continued their march.

Our loss was between seventy and eighty men. The enemy's loss is reported officially as "very heavy." Among the casualties on our side, we are pained to announce to-day's wounding of Colonel Graves, Acting Brigadier. One of the Yankee officers was captured in a hand-to-hand encounter, and Kilpatrick himself was wounded.

Our officers and men behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, and, considering the disparity of force, achieved most brilliant results in retarding the march of the hostile columns, and filling them with a well-grounded apprehension. At last accounts, the plucky old Wheeler had collected his men and was again hacking away at the rearguard.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Rebels Retiring—The French Gunboat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, NEAR RICHMOND, Va., December 11.—The Rebel troops which yesterday demonstrated on our right were, this morning, all withdrawn, and our picket lines have been to-day considerably advanced in that direction.

The French gunboat *Adonis*, which arrived at Aiken's landing a week since, remains still in the river. Two commercial agents of the French Government, who were permitted to visit Richmond, have this evening arrived at these headquarters, and I understand that the *Adonis* will to-morrow leave with them on board.

—Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveler who explored Central Africa, is about returning to India.

—General Sheridan was once a newsboy. That was when he learned to go to press Early.—*Ex.*

—Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor elect of New York, has resigned his seat in the United States House of Representatives.

—The *Poughkeepsian* (N. Y.) is one of the latest victims to the inhumanity of paper dealers. It has stopped publication.

—Miss Bateman has met her wonted success at Manchester, England. Her career is said to be a round of triumphs.

THIRD EDITION

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

GEN. M'COOK ENGAGES GEN. LYON.

Generals Stoneman and Burbridge in Pursuit of Breckinridge.

THOMAS TAKING THE OFFENSIVE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—The Rebel General Lyon, on entering Hopkinsville on Monday, conscripted every one he could find, robbed the stores, and burned what he could not carry away. A conscripted gentleman succeeded in getting the guard inebriated, and escaped while the Rebel soldiers were in quest of coal.

General McCook's advance guard had a skirmish with General Lyon's rearguard at Elkton.

Generals Stoneman and Burbridge have effected a junction at Booneville, and will closely follow Breckinridge.

The cavalry of General Thomas' army, which crossed a few days since to the north side of the Cumberland river, was yesterday recrossed to the south side, with the exception of a sufficient force to pursue and rout any Rebel force on the north side of the river. The defenses on the railroad have been so strengthened that no danger is apprehended.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

News Direct from General Sherman.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Our Army Closing on Savannah.

OUR FLEET CO-OPERATING WITH THE ARMY.

Grand Combined Attack to be Made Upon the City.

SHERMAN AND DAHLGREN SIGNALLING.

Our Troops in Excellent Spirits.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The following telegram was received from Fortress Monroe last night:—

[Telegram in cipher received at Washington at 10 P. M. December 14, 1864.]—

Despatch from Admiral Dahlgren.

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, via FORTRESS MONROE, December 14.—To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I have just received a communication from Sherman's Army.

He is a few miles from Savannah, and in fine spirits.

I shall bring all my available forces into connection with the army.

A despatch is forwarded with this.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral.

A bearer of despatches from Admiral Dahlgren arrived in this city to-day, with the following important despatch for the Secretary of the Navy:—

Despatch from Admiral Dahlgren.

FLAG STEAMER "PHILADELPHIA," IN PORT ROYAL HARBOR, December 12.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy—Sir:—It is my happiness to apprise the Department that General Sherman, with his army, is near Savannah, and that I am in communication with him. In view of his probable arrival I had stationed several steamers at different points, and had come down from Tullafinney yesterday in order to be at hand.

I had not to wait many hours. This morning at 8 o'clock, the *Dandelion* arrived, with Captain Duncan and two scouts, Sergeant Marion I. Esserick and George W. Quilby, having the following lines from General Howard.

Despatch from Howard.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARMY OF TENNESSEE, NEAR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—To the Commander of the Forces in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia.

Sir—We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in very fine spirits and near by.

Respectfully,

(Signed,) O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General Commanding

Report of Captain Duncan.

Captain Duncan states that our forces were in contact with the Rebels a few miles outside of Savannah. He says Sherman's army is not in want of anything. Perhaps no event could give greater satisfaction to the country than that which I announce, and I beg leave to congratulate the United States Government on its occurrence.

It may perhaps be exceeding my province, but I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Department will commend Captain Duncan and his companions to the honorable Secretary of War for some mark of approbation for their success in establishing communication between General Sherman and the fleet. It was an enterprise that required both skill and courage.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. A. DAHLGREN,
Command'g South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The following extract from a letter of General Sherman, written before he started upon his great march, shows not only that he reached the point at which he aimed, but that he accomplished the difficult work some twelve or fourteen days earlier than he expected:—

KINGSTON, Georgia, 9 P. M.—November 8, 1864.—Captain Pennock, United States Navy, Mound City:—In a few days I will be off for salt water, and hope to meet my old friend D. D. Porter again. Will you be kind enough to write him and tell him to look out for me about Christmas, from Hilton Head to Savannah.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. General.

MORE AND MORE GLORIOUS

CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

News Received with Salutes by the Whole Fleet.

That Sherman had captured Savannah before the steamer which brought the above despatch had fairly got out of the harbor of Port Royal is probable, from the fact that the messenger who reached here this morning says that when coming out of the harbor, and when too late to communicate by signals, the whole fleet fired a salute. Upon looking towards the vessels they were being decorated with flags, in honor of some great victory. The opinion that prevailed on board the steamer was, that since she left the wharf news had reached the Admiral of the fall of Savannah.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Supplies of Prisoners of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 6, 1864.—I. Brigadier-General Joseph Hays, United States Volunteers, and Colonel Stephen M. Weld, Jr., 55th Massachusetts Volunteers, prisoners of war, are selected by the Government of the United States as the officers to be placed on parole, agreeable to the arrangement entered into by Lieutenant-General Grant and Commissioner Ould, to receive and distribute to the United States prisoners of war such articles of clothing and other necessaries herein mentioned as may be issued by the Government or contributed from other sources. Should either General Hays or Colonel Weld be unable to perform these duties, Colonel Thomas H. Butler, 5th Indiana Cavalry, and Lieutenant John A. Mans, 202d Pennsylvania Volunteers, are designated as their alternates.

II. The United States will forward to its prisoners of war in the South the following articles:—Uniform hats, uniform caps, uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel shirts, drawers, bootees, stockings, blankets (woolen), blankets (rum), commissary stores. The friends of the United States prisoners of war confined in the South are permitted to forward to them, by flag of truce boat or other authorized channel, the following articles:—Coats, underclothes, caps, suspenders, brushes, buttons, sewing cotton, pocket knives, steel pens, postage stamps, pipes, syrups, lard, bologna sausage, pepper, pants, socks, shoes, looking-glasses, combs, tape, pins and needles, paper, lead-pencils, tobacco, snuff, family soap, smoked beef, corn meal, mustard, vests, hats, handkerchiefs, towels, clothes, brooms, thread, scissors, envelopes, penknives, cigars, crushed sugar, butter, beef tongues, nutmegs, table salt, salt fish, pickles, dried fruit, apples, crockery, crackers, sauces, lemons, matches, glassware, cheese, vegetables, nuts, yeast powder, tinware, meats and fish in cans.

III. All articles for prisoners of war will be forwarded to Colonel John E. Mulford, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners of War, at Fortress Monroe, Va.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Declaration of Exchange of Prisoners of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 6, 1864.—I. It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all Rebel prisoners delivered for exchange or parole by the United States Government up to November 25, 1864, are exchanged, it is

Ordered, That all Federal prisoners of war of the army and of the navy, and all civilians on parole for exchange, up to November 25, 1864, be declared exchanged, and they are thus declared exchanged accordingly.

II. All paroled officers and enlisted men herein declared exchanged, who are in camp, will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and will be reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners accordingly. Those who are absent on leave will, on the expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the parole camps at Annapolis, Md., or Columbus, Ohio.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Co-operating with Sherman.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., December 6, 1864.—On Sunday last the 25th Ohio Regiment performed a most gratifying feat in the Pocotaligo direction. Proceeding by a secret route, under orders from General Foster, they came on a fort at Church bridge, in the rear. Captain Gorand, of General Foster's Staff, with his usual gallantry, was in advance of the column, having only two men with him. Rushing over the parapet, some forty Rebels were discovered. Adopting an old ruse, Captain Gorand turned about, sang out, "Come on, boys!" and the Rebels fled like sheep. Two 24-pounders were captured. One was brought away, but the other, mounted on a heavy carriage, could not be removed conveniently. It was damaged as much as possible, and the caissons destroyed. Our forces then returned.

MOVEMENT BY GENERAL POTTER.

On Tuesday morning Brigadier-General Potter moved from Boyd's Neck up the Broad and Tillifinny rivers to a point on a long neck of land between the Coosawhatchie and Tillifinny rivers, across which, four miles up, the Savannah and Charleston Railroad crosses. He moved up a road from the landing, driving a small force of skirmishers before him to an open field, just before a wagon road, leading from a bridge over the Coosawhatchie river, to Mason's bridge, across the Tillifinny. Here the enemy made a stand, and a severe fight followed. They drove the enemy gradually across the field, till a dense wood was reached, and there routed them, capturing a battle flag, and some prisoners.

The enemy left all their dead and some wounded in our hands. Intrenchments were at once thrown up, and a picket line, and a line of skirmishers thrown out to the road, slightly in advance of our main lines. During the night several slight collisions occurred between the pickets, and early in the morning the enemy made a vigorous assault on our lines. The enemy came first upon our right, forcing in our pickets. They were promptly repulsed by the reserve. They then attacked the same point again in greater force, and were again promptly repulsed. Next they felt our centre, but were driven back without discovering anything. They then came in force, on our left, and were routed with much loss.

THE COLORED TROOPS

sustained the greater loss during the attack on Wednesday morning; but I think the killed and wounded will not number more than thirty to forty.

CASUALTIES IN THE HONEY HILL BATTLE.

The lists of casualties in the battle of Honey Hill have been revised and reduced to seven hundred and forty.

NEAR THE RAILROAD.

It is only half a mile from the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, and from our front not only the whistles of the locomotives, but the rumbling of the trains can be distinctly heard.

GREGORY'S PLANTATION.

Further up the Tillifinny river, on the right of the road upon which General Potter marched, we have taken possession of a landing at Gregory's plantation, which was evacuated in a hurry when our troops advanced. From thence the supplies are forwarded to the front.

MACKAY'S POINT.

A detachment was landed at Mackay's Point, Wednesday morning, which proceeded up the opposite shore from Gregory's plantation, and intrenched on a point there for the protection of our flank.

CO-OPERATION OF THE GUNBOATS.

The gunboats also co-operate for the protection of our flanks and landings, and the Naval Brigade, under Commander Preble, are doing efficient service on shore.

GENERAL POTTER,

at one time during the fight of Tuesday, when his brigade showed some signs of faltering, with his hat in one hand and his sabre in the other, rushed to the front of the point that was giving way and rallied his men, who returned earnestly into the fight.

GENERAL HATCH

went to the front from Boyd's Neck, on Wednesday morning.

CONTROL OF THE SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

By rapid and strategic movements from right to left we have succeeded in obtaining a position from which we can command, as soon as our heavy guns go up, two bridges and some miles of the Savannah Railroad, even if we do not occupy the road itself.

CAPTAIN WHITNEY KILLED.

On Saturday night Captain Alonzo B. Whitney, of the 26th United States colored troops, was killed by a fire from one of our own pickets, of the 55th New York. It is stated that he had inadvertently got in advance of the pickets, and was supposed to be a Rebel. His wound was in the groin, and resulted fatally on Monday morning. Captain Whitney was formerly a private in a Vermont regiment, and passed Casey's Board as a captain. He was about twenty-six years old, and a fine officer, whose unfortunate death is much regretted by his regiment.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Important from Louisiana.

SUCCESSFUL RAID OF FIVE THOUSAND CAVALRY INTO THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE.

ONYKA, December 1, 1864.—A Yankee raiding force of at least five thousand cavalry, with two pieces of artillery and ninety-six loaded wagons, the rest with pontoons, and commanded by General Davidson, reached Tangipahoe from Baton Rouge at two o'clock yesterday morning.

Last evening, after burning the conscript camps and some outbuildings, gutting the stores, pillaging the inhabitants, and burning bridges, they left in the direction of Franklin, La., which is the direct route to Pearl river. They carried with them Captain Murray, enrolling officer, the postmaster, Williams, the hotel keeper, and all the citizens they could catch, young and old.

Some of the pillaging was very brutal, there being no force of ours to retard them in any way. Their destination is unknown, though they themselves positively said it was Mobile. Their horses appeared much jaded. All is uncertain conjecture as to their further movements.

Reported Capture of Two Companies of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, near Millwood, Va.

NEW MARKET, December 9.—Lieutenant Baylor, of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, attacked two companies of the 21st New York Cavalry, near Millwood, Clarke county, on the 4th instant, and killed and captured forty of the party and thirty-nine horses.

Attempt at Escape by Our Officers at Danville, N. C.—Colonel Rossier, of New York, Killed.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 12.

Yesterday morning the Yankee officers in the prison at Danville made an attempt to overpower the guard. They were fired on, and Colonel Rossier, of New York, was instantly killed, and others wounded. This frightened the rest, and the attempt was given up. The struggle lasted but a few minutes, and all was soon quiet.

From East Tennessee.

FALLING BACK OF THE REBELS FROM BEAN'S STATION.

From the Bristol Register, December 7.

In consequence of the appearance of Federal troops at Bean's station, presenting the attitude of a flank movement, our forces were induced to fall back some distance, having important wagon trains to protect. But, on Tuesday morning, General Vaughn commenced an advance movement, being determined to find out the force in front of him. We shall not be surprised to hear of his turning up close to Knoxville.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Installation of Chief-Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—In the Supreme Court of the United States Justice Wayne announced to the bar that the banking case from New York would be called for argument immediately after the argument of the case from the Court of Claims, involving the question of jurisdiction, which is fixed for the first Tuesday of January next.

The Supreme Court Chamber was filled this morning with ladies and gentlemen to witness the ceremony of Chief Justice Chase taking his seat. At a few minutes past 11 o'clock, the Crier formally announced the coming of the Justices, who, as customary, appeared in their robes of office.

Justice Wayne walked in front of his associates and was followed by the Chief Justice. They all separated to their respective chairs and remained standing, while the Chief Justice himself read them the oath of office, a written copy of which had been handed him by Justice Wayne.

Mr. Middleton, the Clerk of the Court, read and recorded the commission.

All the Justices being seated the Court proceeded to business.

FROM REBEL PAPERS.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—Augusta papers of the 7th, received at the *American* office, say that Beauregard arrived at Augusta on the 6th.

The *Constitutionalist* of the 7th says the Yankee prisoners report that Kilpatrick was shot through the head and mortally wounded in the fight on Sunday, at Walker's Bridge.

The *Chronicle* of the 7th says:—"Passengers by the Savannah train on Monday afternoon report all quiet in the neighborhood of Pocotaligo."

Another report states that the enemy were advancing their main column on the Coosawhatchie. It was also reported that the enemy captured two guns on Flat Spur creek, on Sunday. Nothing definite, however, was obtained.

For The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

THE NEWS BY SHERMAN'S SCOUT.

Through the swamps, and where the tussock
plants its tangled tufts of grass,
All his hopes intensely yearning for the things
that were to be,
In his breast some few despatches, did the gallant
Captain pass,
And in a canoe came sailing,—sailing down the
Ogechee.

On the 9th he left the army—left it just withinfive miles
Of Savannah, where the ruins lie of hopes that
once beat free;
Where a flag forlorn is drooping, where the cannon scarcely smiles,
Swift from Sherman he came sailing—sailing
down the Ogeechee.

Few, and brief, and bright, and burning—sparks
struck sharply from the soul—
Spoke those lightning-lined despatches, which,
within his bosom, he,
Having face to face with Sherman spoken, Hilton
Head his goal,
Bore within his bosom, sailing, sailing down
the Ogechee.

"All our troops are in good spirits, we have won
success so far,
Keep a good look-out for signals"—such the
little words that we
Have received to fan our hopes with—certain now
that nought will mar
That good news that Duncan brought us, sailing down the Ogechee.

For the latest sounds that lingered with the
eager-listening gale
And the thunder echoes, wandering o'er the
rapt expectant lee,
When the "Philadelphia," dipping flag, exultantly set sail,
Made of more than truth the tidings borne us
from the Ogechee.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864. A. E. L.

TESTING GUNS—REPORTED EXPLOSION.—This morning a number of large guns were tested at the Bridesburg Arsenal. The loud reports gave rumor to a disastrous explosion having occurred at a large factory in the upper section of the city.

Another report was current that Dupont's Powder Mills, at Wilmington, had exploded. The concussion was plainly felt in the city, and alarmed many of the more timid, who no doubt thought another pirate was coming up the Delaware.

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½	A. M.	237	11½ A. M. 235
10	A. M.	234½	12 M. 236
10½	A. M.	237	1 P. M. 235½
11	A. M.	236	

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Flour has an advancing tendency, and the market is firmer. Sales of 11,500 bbls. at $8 @$10 for State; $11 25@11 90 for Ohio, and $11 20@12 25 for Southern. Wheat dearer; sales of 17,000 bushels at $1 30 for Red. Corn steady, but quiet at $1 90@1 92. Pork buoyant at $40 @42 62½ for new. Lard buoyant at 21 @22½c. Whisky firm at $1 88.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Caravan, Lawler, Pensacola, Workman & Co.
Brig Albatross, Seetzan, 6th and market, do.
Brig Karen, Collins, Havana, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig E. C. Wright, Hawkins, Fort Barrancas, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr E. J. Heratz, Meredith, Lynn, Blakiston & Co.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Boston, J. Hunter, Jr., & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse to Henry Winsor & Co. Experienced heavy weather, and was obliged to lay to for forty-eight hours.

Steamship Augusta, Griffith, from New York for Hilton Head, put in, with damage to upper works, for repairs. During the WNW. gale on the night of the 11th inst., while at the Breakwater, parted both hawsers, and, after colliding with three schooners, drove on the point of Cape Henlopen, where she lay until Tuesday morning, when she was got off by Messrs. Merrys & Co., wreckers. The schooners damaged were the F. A. Heath, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal; W. F. Bordan, from New York for Baltimore, with barley; and schr ——, Capt. Baker, from New York for City Point, with sanitary stores—they all lost their bowsprits and headgear, and the last also lost mainmast and boat, and sustained other damage; the whole of them will come to Philadelphia for repairs. It was also reported that a light schooner was ashore south of Fenwick's Island.

Brig Lorana, Hapenny, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Baxter & Co.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, 3 days from Hampton Roads, in ballast to W. Hunter, Jr., & Co.

Schr H. Vaux, Powell, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Julia Powell, Johnson, 8 days from Portland, with mdse to captain.

Schr G. W. Hynson, Shaw, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Catawamteak, Hicks, 6 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to captain.

Schr P. A. Sanders, Townsend, 5 days from Stone Inlet, in ballast to H. A. Adams.

—Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveler who explored Central Africa, is about returning to India.

—General Sheridan was once a newsboy. That was when he learned to go to press Early.—*Ex.*

—Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor elect of New York, has resigned his seat in the United States House of Representatives.

—The *Poughkeepsian* (N. Y.) is one of the latest victims to the inhumanity of paper dealers. It has stopped publication.

—Miss Bateman has met her wonted success at Manchester, England. Her career is said to be a round of triumphs.

—The transfer books of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company will be made to-day carry the dividend declared on the 5th inst., and will probably range at about 59.

In Oil shares of the better class there was a fair demand, the price of petroleum oil being higher. Those companies that have producing wells will have a rich harvest in 1865.

Under rumors of the capture of Savannah, by Sherman, gold has fallen from 237 to 234½, and is heavy.

Government bonds are more active, and prices are rather better, with sales of 5-20s to notice at 108¾@109, an advance of ¼; 10-40s at 101½; new 7-30s at 99½; and 6s of 1881 at 105, coupons attached; and 106½ coupons off, an advance of ¼. Pennsylvania 6s are selling at 93½.

Railroad shares are very dull, and rather lower. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 151½, which is a slight decline; 67 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 68 for Reading; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Philadelphia and Germantown; 58 for Minehill; 29½ for North Pennsylvania; 80½ for Lehigh Valley; 14 for Catawissa common, 37½ for Catawissa preferred; and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing, but prices are rather better. Ridge Avenue sold at 12; 18 was bid for Arch Street; 68 was asked for Second and Third; 50 for Fifth and Sixth; 47½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 for Race and Vine; 25 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares are rather firmer, but there is little or nothing doing in the way of sales. 184 was bid for North America; 58 for Commercial; 83½ for Mechanics'; 118 for Southwark; 93 for Kensington; 51½ for Girard; 105 for Western; 92 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 58 for City; 46 for Consolidation; and 59 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares are without any material change, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation common at 33½, preferred do. at 39½@40, an advance of ½; and Delaware Division at 36½; 73 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 94 for Morris Canal common, 125 for preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Coal Oil shares are rather more active, but prices are unsettled. Organic sold at 1½; Dalzell at 9; St. Nicholas at 4½; Caldwell at 5½@6; Story Farm at 2-44; Frazier at 4; Irwin at 10; and Walnut Island 2½; 9½ was bid for Noble and Delamater; 4 for Rock Oil; 38 for Maple Shade; 3 for Perry; and 8½ for Densmore.

The demand for Money continues limited, at about former rates. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@6 per cent. per annum; prime mercantile paper is scarce, and discounted at 7@7½ per cent. per annum.

Gold is rather dull and unsettled this morning, opening at 237; fell off and sold at 234½ at 10 o'clock; rallied and sold at 237 at 10; declined and sold at 235 at 11½; 236 at 12; and 235½ at 1 P. M.

The Tack Petroleum Company has declared a dividend of two per cent. out of the profits of the Company for the month of November, payable to Philadelphia stockholders at the office of Messrs. Tack & Brother, No. 152 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 15.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Hibbard	5.10	200 sh Phila & Trd	35
400 sh Oil Creek and Cherry R.	5.10 op 9	200 sh Reading R.	c 68½
	4	200 sh do	c 68½

FIRST BOARD.

$20 U S 6s 81	116	1150 sh Caldwell	5½
$500 do	106½	200 sh do	6
$10,000 do reg	104¾	500 sh do	b10 6
$10,000 U S 5-20s	108¾	500 sh Story Farm	2 44
$500 do reg	108	500 sh Mingo	4
$1,000 do	108¾	100 sh Irwin Oil	10
$1,000 do	108¾	200 sh Walnut Island	2½
$1,500 U S 7-30s	99¾	2 sh Belt R.	31½
$1,000 Penn 6s	93½	100 sh do	31½
50 sh Organic Oil	1½	100 sh do	c 30½
500 sh Island Oil	9	100 sh do	c 40
500 sh do	b30 9	12 sh Del Div	c 40
500 sh St. Nicholas	4½	5 sh Cain & Am	151½
40 sh Ridge avenue	c 42		

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7½	7¾	Franklin Oil	1¼	1½
Big Mountain Coal	5¼	5½	Howe's Eddy Oil	1½	2
N. Y. & Md. Coal	..	12	Irving Oil	..	10
Green Mt. Coal	4	4½	Pope Farm Oil	4½	5
S. Carbondale	2	2½	Densmore	8¼	8½
New Creek	..	94	Dalzell Oil	8	9
Feeder Dam Coal	..	1	McKinney	5¼	5½
Clinton Coal	1	1¼	Roberts Oil	..	2½
Butler Coal	..	11	Olmstead	2	2½
Diamond Coal	..	19	Noble & Delamater	9¾	10½
Pennsylvania	..	10	Hibbard	5.00	5.10
Penn Mining	18	19	Story Farm	2 44	2½
Connecticut	..	..	Brunner	1¾	1 94
Keystone Zinc	1¾	1½	Petroleum Centre	3¾	4
Excelsior Oil	1.00	1.10	Egbert	..	4½
Big Tank	2 1-16	2¼	Rock Island	..	1
Continental	2.80	3	Curtin	1¾	2
Farrell	1¾	2	Phila & Oil Creek	1¾	1.60
Oil Creek	6¾	7	Germania	1	1 1-16
Maple Shade Oil	.37	.40	Corn Planter	7	7½
McClintock Oil	5¾	5½	Rock Oil	..	4¾
Pennsylvania Pet.	2	2¼	Tarr Farm	..	2
Perry Oil	3¾	4	Globe Farm	..	1½
Mineral Oil	2¼	2 1-16	Schuylk Oil Creek	1	2¼
Keystone Oil	1¾	2	Walnut Island	8	2½
Phila. & Tideout	..	b6	Eldorado	2	2½
Crescent City	1¾	2¼	St. Nicholas	..	4½
Watson	2	2	Phillips	5	5½
Revenue	2¼	2½	Tarr Homestead	..	6
Great Western	2	3	Caldwell	6	6
Brandon Island	..	2	Hyde Farm	5½	..
Atlas	..	2½	Kentner	1½	2
Sherman	..	2	Cow Creek	2½	2¾
Dunkard	1½	1¾	Cherry Run	29½	30
Dunkard Creek Oil	1¾	2	Story Centre	..	2 44
Allego	..	4	Kunsery	..	5
Venango Oil	1	1	Allegheny & Plum	1¾	1¾
Union Petroleum	2.15	2¼	McGee & Cherry	1¾	..
Seneca Oil	6½	7	Rathbone	..	2
Organic Oil	..	1¾	Burning Spring	..	5

—Mr. Fessenden has issued the following circular:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 13, 1864.

—Sir:—Desiring to avoid any further issue of bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin, or any further increase of paper circulation, I ask your special attention to the seven three-tenths notes now offered to the public. It is believed that these notes present advantages which should recommend them to all who have money to invest. The interest offered is at present rates of other Government securities such as to render them attractive, and their convertibility into gold-bearing bonds gives them an additional value. It is only necessary that people should understand the advantages afforded by this class of securities to insure sales in sufficient daily amounts to meet the current demands upon the Treasury. In extending to national banks and others authority to obtain subscriptions, and the offer of liberal commissions for services performed, it was expected that the national banks, especially connected as they are with the Government, and profiting by that connection, would have been stimulated to such exertions as would insure success. I regret to say that the results thus far have not been satisfactory. Before resorting to other agencies, I therefore again appeal to the National Banks in the hope that they will undertake this most necessary work with a spirit and energy which will demonstrate that the recognized fiscal agents of the Government may at all times be relied on for adequate exertions to procure the means necessary to its daily wants. W. P. FESSENDEN,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864

The Merchants of Philadelphia to the [illegible]
[Hero of the "Re[illegible]
GRAND BANQUET [illegible]

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.—PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

THE SUNKEN TOWN.

Where the sea is smiling
So peacefully,
There stood a city
In days gone by;
But the green earth open'd
To make a grave,
And the city simmers
Beneath the wave.

Where Life and Beauty
Dwelt long ago
The oozy rushes
And seaweeds grow;
The men who dwelt there
In days of yore,
Now hear not, see not—
They are no more.

But go at gloaming
To the ocean's side,
And hearken, hearken,
To the lisping tide—
And a faint sweet music
Will float to thee,
Like church-bells chiming
Across the sea.

It is the olden,
The sunken Town,
Which faintly chimeth,
Far fathoms down;
As the sea-breeze wanders
So softly by,
The sweet notes tremble,
And moan—and die.

Where now is moorland
Bespeck'd with gold,
Where the deep fogs thicken
And gather cold—
Of old there blossom'd,
Divinely free,
A flowery kingdom
Of Poesy.

A wondrous kingdom
Of mild delight,
'Neath a heaven spotted
With dream-clouds white—
A land of roses,
With larks above,
Of bowers made balmy
By the breath of Love.

Each gift of beauty
The earth can bring,
Each tone, each odor,
Each precious thing,
Each lovely impulse
Such joys impart,
Seem'd made eternal
By the might of Art.

But now!—the moorland
Bespeck'd with gold,
The fogs that thicken
And gather cold—
The wondrous kingdom
Of days of yore
Now hears not, sees not—
And is no more.

But hast thou wholly,
In sin and strife,
Forgot forever
Thy Childhood's Life?
Have pain and darkness,
And want obscure,
Destroyed all yearnings
To what is pure?
Hark, when above thee
A summer night
Gleams starry, stilly,
With a quiet light;
And a faint, sweet music
Will float to thee,
Like church-bells chiming
Across the sea.

It is the life
That once has been
Which sweetly chimeth,
Itself unseen;
As the sea-breeze wanders
So faintly by,
The sweet sounds tremble,
And moan—and die!

—F. L. Hoedt.

FLORENCE UNDER WATER.

From the London Athenæum.

Florence, November 9, 1864.—In the midst of busy preparation for the new dignities which shortly await her as the Capital of Italy, Florence was overshadowed last Sunday by the close approach of a "peril by waters," such as she has not known since the year 1844, when almost all the low-lying quarters of the town were overflowed by the Arno to a considerable depth, with great peril and distress to a large portion of the citizens. Those who have only seen the classic Tuscan river idling along between the bridges or beside the Cascine walks at its normal jog-trot winter-pace, or creeping on its way cowed and impoverished by summer drought to the very dregs of a stream, can have no idea whatever of the trembling respect due to the raging torrent Arno when a few days' hard rain, or the melting of the snow on the mountains, has swollen his little trickling tributaries each into a foaming cataract, and he tears forward from the Apennine gorges through Florence and Pisa to the sea, sweeping trees, stones, and crops, and — not unseldom—cattle and the ruins of cottages away, as psyibings for his furious, muddy waves. When such a catastrophe occurs, every house on the Florence Lung' Arno, especially in the old quarters on the southern side, has to look to its ancient walls, and brick up its cellar windows, while the jewelers of the Ponte Vecchio hastily huddle up their precious belongings and convey them to some place of safer bestowal, and the city authorities set a vigilant watch, night and day, upon the increase of the flood, and issued hurried orders for boats and ropes, and big loaves in profusion, wherewith to supply the needs of the poorer districts, which are unhappily the first to suffer by the visitation.

This year a period of unreasonably warm weather in October had been succeeded by three or four days' hard and almost constant rain, and every small streamlet in the surrounding hills was up and stirring on its errand of mischief, while the clay-colored Arno was hourly swelling, and smiting the piers of the bridges with ever-weightier stroke, as a strong, raw smell of freshly opened earth came up in gusts from its turbid waters.

All day from early dawn the lashing rain came down; rain and thunder, and trenchant vicious lightning out of a pitchy sky. About 10 A. M. the river Mugnone, a mere tiny rivulet skirting at a short distance the north walls of the town, burst its banks (in spring the favorite treasure-ground of violets and scented yellow tulips for the Florence nosegays), and, with all the airs of a masterful torrent, overflowed the whole road outside the walls from Porta Pinti to Porta la Croce, and came blustering down the adjacent streets into the gardens and cellars of Borgo Pinti, till the sturdy old town gates were shut in its face, and they, together with the ancient walls, which, we are told, are so soon to come down, and make way for a fashionable boulevard, effectually prevented its further course.

Still the rain poured on, and that Sunday night the beautiful Lung' Arno presented a strange and most picturesque sight, by the light of the weird-looking torches flashing hither and thither, and quivering to the fierce gusts of bitter wind, in the hands of the National Guards and gendarmes who superintended and helped on busy workers in removing goods from cellars and lower floors, and bricking up the thoroughfare in haste, lest ill should befall those whom curiosity might attract to follow the course of the river, where the parapet, already in sore peril, might at any moment give way to the force of the ever-rising flood.

Many a group of scared watchers stood gazing from the first-floor windows and lofty balconies, which were every moment swept by the muddy spray of the great heavy waves thundering under the arches of the bridges in awful deep pits and giddy swirls, while every now and then some shapeless and black mass, some uprooted tree or fragment from the railway works, would dash against the stalwart piers with a threatening crash, heard loud above the awful roar of the river, and then sway round and heave onwards amid the leaping of the waves.

In several places the river made a clean breach over the parapet, and in an instant had filled the sloping reaches of street at hand; but by 3 o'clock in the morning the rain began to lessen and the thunder to die away, and by day-dawn the Arno had begun to diminish a few inches, thereby giving good hope that the worst of the danger was past. The bitter north wind, which had seemed to complicate the terrors of the night, had, in truth, been one great means of averting a much wider spread of evil, for it had turned to snow all the rain that would have fallen on the hills in the later hours of the night. Another great cause of comparative safety to the city was a new conduit of great size, only lately constructed under the New Lung' Arno, and opened but a few days ago, by which a great body of water was separated from the main stream of the river. Many adjacent towns and villages have been far less fortunate; for we hear a dismal account from the country of bridges broken down, portions of railroads washed away, vineyards and olive-grounds devastated; and lives with difficulty saved, by their owners clambering into trees, or remaining imprisoned in the garrets of their dwellings till help could come.

The outlook from the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, early on Monday morning, showed the circle of near Apennines standing out hard and ghastly against the ragged clouds, in its clothing of fresh snow, the beautiful Cascine drives a maze of confused streams, and the prospect over the Val d'Arno everywhere gleaming with stretches of yellow water, dotted with livid-looking trees and dwellings. During that and the following day Florence was kept fasting from all fresh food for political speculation, so rife at this time; for not a foreign nor even a Turin journal arrived, owing to the injuries sustained by every line of railroad; while the damage done to the telegraph wires by the furious tempest wind prevented the passage of despatches. The municipal authorities, however, were at least fully employed in giving assistance and distributing bread among the imprisoned inhabitants of the narrow streets of the quarters of San Frediano and San Niccolo, which were still many feet deep in mud and water.

It is but justice to say that the exertions of the National Guard and the Pompieri, in the case of the former voluntarily and gratuitously rendered, in behalf of the sufferers both in Florence and in the surrounding country, have been beyond all praise, to the saving of many lives at the imminent risk of their own, and the maintenance of a degree of order wonderful in the midst of such scenes of terror and dismay.

To-day the sun is shining gloriously out of a soft blue sky of May-day warmth and brightness; and gay equipages are once more rolling along the Cascine avenues, where the stone benches are deeply imbedded in sand, and the roads still strewn with *debris*, and disfigured by tokens of Messer Arno's late fit of passion, who now, shrunk to nearly his normal volume, looks duly penitent and ashamed of his last Sunday's rampant doings.

Numerous subscription lists have been opened for the relief of the poor, and the rapidity and munificence with which they are filled up do honor to both the Florentines and their foreign visitors. Several conventual buildings also have, by the authority of the municipality, been assigned as temporary homes to those who have been washed out of their own. The extent of the peril from under the shadow of which the city has just emerged may be estimated from the fact that at Settimo, a village on the bank of the river, about seven miles above Florence, the mass of water raging downward was, for many hours, on Sunday, two braccia higher than even in the great inundation of 1844.

Hotten's Slang Dictionary.

Mr. Hotten's list does not contain the word "canter," which was primitively a slang word for the amble of horses of the pilgrims on their way to Canterbury. The word has suffered diminution, as most popular words have done. We generally lop off either the first or the last syllable. Fifty years ago we had Bony for "Bonaparte," as we now have, by amputation at the other end, Bus for "omnibus," and again, by the first method, Cab for "cabriolet." The word "cab" is now a recognized English word, under the sanction of the royal ranger of the parks, whose boards of directions, however, form good exercises for studious boys, who, while they take the air, may try to detect the grammatical errors. "Cabriolet" was overturned into Cab at once. Canter did not so speedily arrive at being accepted as good English. So late a writer as Shaftesbury, in his "Characteristics," uses the full word. "The common amble or Canterbury," he says, "is not more tiresome to a good writer than the see-saw of essay writers is to an able reader." The word "cant" itself—if not derived from singing, whining, canting—may come from this same source.

There are slang words which have become accepted English. There are also good old English words which have become slang. Mr. Hotten should have noticed this when he defined "Gent" as "a contraction of gentleman, in more senses than one. A dressy, showy, foppish man, with a little mind, who vulgarizes the prevailing fashion." Gent was, however, once a well-reputed word, as an adjective; and when Spenser wrote "He loved, as was his lot, a lady gent," and "A knight had wrought against a lady gent," he implied a compliment the very reverse of what such words would carry with them now. At another word, Gonnof, applied to "a fool, a bungler, an amateur pickpocket," we find Mr. Hotten all abroad again for its derivation. He refers to Chaucer's "Country gnoffes, Bob, Dick, and Rick," but there the word means simply knaves. If the editor had applied to any one of the Jew "fences," whence some of the knowledge in this book is derived, he would have heard that gonnof is Hebrew for a "thief." Curiously enough, too, he defines "Jehu" as an "old slang term for a coachman, or one fond of driving," but does not record the derivation of the term from that charioteering King of Israel whom the watchman recognized by his furious driving. Still worse, he suggests that "Go to Jericho!" "is probably derived from Jehanum." He might as well have derived "Hey Day!" from "Hades." He says of the American "Skedaddle!"—"The word is very fair Greek, the root being that of Skedannum, to disperse, to retire tumultuously, and it was probably set afloat by some Professor at Harvard." This is more than doubtful. On the Greek origin of "Lord," as applied to those who are vulgarly called "hunchbacks," Mr. Hotten is silent. It is from Aogdos, bent. He has also strangely omitted what may be termed the typographical slang word "Colophon," the very curious history and application of which we hope to find in his next edition. Charcoman used, and scholars still use, this word. The church, indeed, has not been "slack" in introducing cant terms. Miscreant, Heathen, and Pagan are of primeval slang, implying unbeliever, hedge-dweller, and country-fellow. "All my eye and Betty Martin" is said to be a satirical allusion to a Romish prayer, "Oh mihi beate Martine!" while "Please the Pigs!" which Mr. Hotten omits, is another form of "Please the Pyx!" Mr. Hotten omits too, "Mother Cary's Chickens," the sailors' slang for snow; the "Mother Cary" being the Mater cara, the virgin mother of the Levantine sailors, to whom we also owe the name of Petrel, or Perillo, "little Peter," because he walks the water like the Apostle.—*London Athenæum.*

—The years pelt a young girl with roses till her cheeks are all on fire. By-and-by they begin throwing white roses, and the morning flush passes away.

—The fall and winter so far, it is stated, have been very favorable to the winter grain crops at the West. Wheat, rye, and barley are looking remarkably fine.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

In a letter addressed to M. Elie de Beaumont, Father Secchi of Rome gives an account of two interesting monuments discovered by him near Alatri, in the Campagna Romana. The town, of Pelasgic origin, and celebrated for its Cyclopedian walls, is situated on the top of a mountain, and being at the time of the Romans ill provided with water, the Censor, L. Betilienus Varus, as a celebrated inscription tells us, caused an aqueduct, 340 feet high, to be constructed between Alatri and the neighboring mountains; it being expressly stated that he built it with arches and provided it with strong pipes. The present researches, ordered by Pope Pius IX, in order to renew the supply of water to the town, have led to the discovery of a large portion of the old aqueduct. From the survey made by Father Secchi, it appears that the lowest point of the aqueduct lies 110 metres below the highest point of the town, a figure which coincides with the 340 feet of the inscription. Here, therefore, is an aqueduct built 100 years before Christ, in the shape of a reversed syphon under a pressure of eleven atmospheres. It is difficult to say how much water was conveyed by this aqueduct, but it evidently was sufficient for the consumption of the town, since the piers of the arches measure no less than five feet nine inches in breadth. The total length of the syphon is about six kilometers. The other discovery is a field, under which a complete system of drainage was executed by means of long pipes made of brick clay, and on an average a foot and a half in diameter. They are now stopped up with the sediment, and are two and a half metres below the surface of the soil. This field was probably the parade-ground mentioned in the inscription as having been laid out by Betilienus, whose attention to the interests of his city was well rewarded, since he was twice appointed Censor, and a statue was erected to his honor.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, 12-13-15-7 Secretary.

OFFICE OF HONEY-COMB PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 42 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscription Books will be closed on Thursday, December 15.

The Certificates of Stock will be issued on Monday, 19th inst., on surrender of the receipts.

WILLIAM MANN, President.
THOMAS TOLMAN, Secretary and Treasurer. 12-9-6t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.

At the Stated Meeting of the Union League, held December 12, 1864, the following Officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT
J. GILLINGHAM FELL.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Wm. H. Ashhurst, Adolph E. Borie,
Horace Binney, Jr., Morton McMichael.
DIRECTORS
J. L. Clarke Hare, Dan'l. Smith, Jr.,
Lindley Smyth, N. B. Browne,
Jas. L. Claghorn, Jas. B. Orne,
Chas. Gibbons, H. C. Lea,
Geo. H. Boker, Wm. Sellers,
Jos. B. Townsend, Ellerslie Wallace, M. D.,
Gen. Whipple, Cadwalader Biddle.
J. B. Kenney,

GEORGE H. BOKER, 12-14-4t Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864. —DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McCutcheon & Collins, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.

WM. McCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WRAY, Jr., Secretary. 12-10

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bounty offered by the City of Philadelphia was withdrawn on Friday, December 9, and that no bounty will be paid to men mustered in or enlisted after that date.

In future the Commissioners will meet on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.

JOHN BLAIR, 12-12-6t Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having decided to adjourn sine die on the 31st instant, all persons having claims against the said Committee are requested to present them for payment to R. M. COKSON, Agent, at the Rooms of the Committee, on or before the 20th instant.

12-8-12t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 23, 1864.

NOTICE.—Medical officers of not less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army (regular or being organized at Washington), are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.

J. W. BARNES, 12-7-th&st Surgeon-General.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA —Department of Arts.—The examination of the College Classes, at the close of the First Term, will be held in the following order:—

Monday, 12th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Kendall (Analytical Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Frazer (Astronomy), oral.

Tuesday, 13th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Kendall (Integral Calculus); and Sophomores, by Professor Cuppee (Clark's Elements of the English Language), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Frazer (Mechanics), oral.

Wednesday, 14th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Jackson (Horace's Epistles), and Sophomores, by Professor Frazer (Physics), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Provost (Intellectual Philosophy), oral.

Thursday, 15th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Allen (Antigone of Sophocles), and Freshmen, by Professor Kendall (Algebra), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by the Provost (Moral Philosophy), oral.

Friday, 16th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Kendall (Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Cuppee (Mahon's Field Fortifications), oral.

Monday, 19th.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Allen (Xenophon's Hellenica), oral. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Jackson (Cicero de Amicitia), oral.

Tuesday, 20th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Allen (Thucydides, Sicilian Expedition), oral. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Cuppee (Weber's Universal History), oral.

Wednesday, 21st.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Jackson (Tacitus's Histories), oral.

Thursday, 22d.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson (Livy), oral.

GEORGE ALLEN, 12-13-8t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 5th instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-18-12t-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of Stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

WILLIAM FENNELL, 12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars, will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.

COMMITTEE.
R. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman. JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS,
EDWIN GREBLE. 11-26-14t

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!!

For 24 Portraits, morocco			$1 50 to $3 00
" 40 "	"		2 00 to 4 00
" 70 "	"		3 50 to 7 00
" 60 "	"	clasps	3 00 to 10 00
" 100 "	"	"	5 00 to 15 00
" 140 "	"	quarto	8 00 to 12 00
" 200 "	"	"	13 00 to 21 00

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

In Every Variety of Style.

RICH TURKEY MOROCCO,

ANTIQUE,

IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS,

ORNAMENTAL EDGES, &c. &c.,

Holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.

WILLIAM W. HARDING, MANUFACTURER,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET, 12-1 BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE

Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of silver.

ALSO,

PLATED WARE.

A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.

OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7-10t

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.

My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.

Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash prices.

12-6-1m ALSO,

Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

13 13 13

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12 6-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought.

HARRISON JARDEN. 11-19-3m

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,

ESPECIALLY

FANCY SILVER WARE,

Suitable for 12 3d

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Clock Establishment.

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Phila'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

Clock Trimmings of every description. 1-12 1y

STULL'S

NEW PATENT STOVE

FOR COOKING AND HEATING

BY GAS.

Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at

11-30-1m No. 211 S. FIFTH STREET.

GOOD BOOKS

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

BIBLES, OXFORD EDITION,

FOR THE DESK, FOR THE FAMILY,

AND FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

PRAYER BOOKS. Elegant editions for presents: on tinted paper, very handsomely bound. Price from $5 to $10.

PRAYER BOOKS for the Pew, bound in arabesque or cloth, from $1 to $2.

PRAYER BOOKS for Sunday Schools, from 30c. to $1.

DRIFTED SNOW-FLAKES. A volume of Religious Poetry. A beautiful gift to a pious friend, or to the sick or sorrowing. From $1 25 to $3.

KITTY TREVYLYON. By the author of "The Schonberg Cotta Family." Price, $1 75.

TINY LIBRARY FOR TINY PEOPLE. To Teach them to Read. 4 volumes. 48 colored illustrations. $1.

TILE POETS. Illustrated. $1 per volume.

THE POETS. Blue and gold, and green and gold. $1 50 per volume.

All the new Books received as soon as published.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS

Selected from the various Church Book Societies and private publishers.

Also, a large assortment of RUSTIC FRAMES, BOOK RACKS, BOOK STANDS, SERMON COPYERS, PEN WIPERS, PORTE-MONNAIES, PORTFOLIOS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY,

No. 1334 CHESNUT STREET.

12-7-10-12-13-15-17-19-21-24 Philadelphia.

CHALLEN'S HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS. *We publish this day*—

EASTERN TALES. Illustrated.
BIBLE STORIES, in verse, on tinted paper. Illustrated.
LITTLE PILGRIMS IN THE HOLY LAND
And a large assortment of
BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.
Also, new editions of these
STANDARD HOLIDAY BOOKS.
PALESTINE, PAST AND PRESENT.
FRUITS AND FLOWERS OF PALESTINE
EL KHUDS, THE HOLY CITY.
CITY OF THE GREAT KING
All magnificently illustrated, and bound in every style.
WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS,
NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
CHALLEN'S
12-13-3t No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

HENDERSON & CO.,

No. 528 ARCH STREET,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND DEALERS IN

Photograph Albums and Fancy Articles,

Are receiving daily all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

Which will be sold at reasonable prices, AND NO EXORBITANT DEMANDS EXACTED BECAUSE OF GOLD OR PAPER FLUCTUATIONS. 12-8thst

Come early in the season and make your selections.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL,

No. 22 N. SIXTH Street,

Would invite attention to his stock of fine American and Imported

WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver.

GOLD JEWELRY

of the latest styles.

HANDSOME SILVER WARE,

warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday presents.

G. RUSSELL, 12-10-13t No. 22 N. SIXTH Street.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Magic Lanterns, Boxes of Drawing Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Fancy Thermometers, Globes, Air Pumps, Electric Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Spelling Boards with Movable Letters, &c. &c., for sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

Illustrated Catalogues gratis. 11-30

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT LOW PRICES.

Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.

THOMAS C. GARRETT, 11-30-3t No. 712 CHESNUT STREET

DEMOREST FOR JANUARY!!!
GODEY FOR JANUARY!!!
HARPER FOR JANUARY!!!
12-14-2t PITCHER'S, No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

30 CTS.! 30 CTS.! 30 CTS.!
HARPER FOR JANUARY.
PITCHER'S,
12-14-2t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

ECONOMY! COMFORT! TASTE!
GENTS' OVER GAITERS, OVER GAITERS.
OVER GAITERS.
ALL SIZES AND COLORS,
Wholesale and Retail.
EWING E. HULFISH,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
OVER GAITER MANUFACTURER,
No. 149 N. FOURTH STREET,
11-9-1m* PHILADELPHIA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds as authorized by law, the Three Years Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under Act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented, after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.

W. P. FESSENDEN, 12-14-10t Secretary of the Treasury.

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMless Bags, in store and for sale by
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
12-2-1m* No. 123 N. FRONT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHARLES DUMMIG,

No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,

Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, getting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps no large a variety, and in each entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—

LADIES' WORK-BOXES.
JEWELRY, DESK AND GLOVE BOXES.
NECESSARIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
PARIAN WARE—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
VASES OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES.
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CABAS, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES.
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
CHESS, DOMINOES, DOTTORS.
CRIBBAGE, CHECKERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS.
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.

IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Here, the very large variety, of every kind known, kept in this store, surpasses in beauty and tasteful dressing anything known here and in Europe. This is no idle boast; Ladies should call and see them. 11-26-22t

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!

CONTAY & BROTHER,

No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [12-7-2w

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

JEWELRY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware,

Which will be sold at the lowest prices, and warranted to be as represented, at

LEWIS LADOMUS',

No. 613 MARKET STREET,

12-12thstuthaft Corner of Decatur.

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of

WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S

PATENT BABY-TENDER,

OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Gymnasium.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion, affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of

FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT THE

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

No. 232 CHESNUT STREET.

12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHEY.

CHARLES RUMPF,

POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,

No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios, Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases, Pocket Books,
Cabas, Satchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.

Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS

Which they make a specialty in their business.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,

NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

11-16-thstu-tf Four doors below Continental Hotel

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE INVOICE OF FINE

COCOA

MATTINGS

McCALLUM & CO.,

M-19thstu&m No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

MISS PINK'S FIRST SEASON.

Miss Pink has a hundred and twelve partners, and she does not know their names; she does not even expect to know them; but there is one who has earned her eternal gratitude by wearing a little curly beard, and she always remembers his dance. And there is a lord, who has such very red hair that one cannot mistake him. What a pity they don't each have a mark? Would not a cipher tattooed on the cheek be a brilliant idea? Or cut in the whiskers—of such as have whiskers—as one sows a name in mustard and cress, you know! Rather a poetic idea, eh? On the whole, Miss Pink is not sure that she appreciates the clerks, her cavaliers. She had visions of six-foot heroes—like the pictures of "Charles O'Malley"—beautiful people, with long moustaches; whilst amongst her partners there is not a middle-sized moustache! Poor dear Miss Pink! Mamma puts all her grievances in her pocket as she goes up stairs, and smiling, bowing, and amiability in general goes on when that rubicon, the narrow door, is passed.

It is quite possible to speak to three people at once—to recognise the acquaintances and to mark the likeliest place for a seat. A chaperone (a stout one especially) must have her wits about her, pretty much as a fox hunter in a crowd before a big fence. No one so sharp as Mrs. Pink. She avoids good-tempered Lady Anne Marygold, who is in her usual corner near the window, not for the supposed purpose of thereby obtaining fresh air, but that her three stout daughters may help her to keep the sashes closed. The dear old thing is rheumatic and cannot bear a draught. A battle goes on, as might be anticipated, between the oppressed dancers and her ladyship, for the right of way to the atmosphere, and one road to victory, alone, is open. Let their partners be found brave enough to risk their toes with the daughters, and let another hero entice the mamma to regions of lobster salad and champagne—then—then only may "the casement be thrown wide." Alas! as yet the solution of that great problem, "whether any one can be found to dance with those patient graces," has not yet come off.

Monotony characterizes this part of the evening's proceedings—monotony, diversified by fear or hope, on the score of chicken and peaches, towards midnight. "Will supper be attainable or not?" Not so with Miss Pink. She is in a tremendous state of mind at first, lest no one should dance with her; lest her nose should be red; lest her hair should be rough. Oh, dear! lest mamma should stay in the great room—and then it is so hot, and Miss Pink feels utterly miserable for precisely two seconds, at the end of which period she perceives three of her pet partners coming towards her; that Laura Finch has her old green gown on again; that Dulcibelle is not waltzing; and that Fitz, in his white waistcoat, is in the next room, looking as if he had lost his way. Fitz always looks so; it is so correct. You should give the young lady, whose hand you are soliciting for a valse, the impression that you are a philosopher bent on the discovery of the most abstruse sciences—nonchalant and slightly melancholy.

It is the Faust valse, and Miss Pink is *lancée*, sailing round the rooms, before the crash begins, with little Wiffles, of the Rifle Brigade. Happy Wiffles! he is nephew of the house; had come up from Winchester on leave; did not expect to know a soul; had met and worshipped Pinkina at Bromley last autumn. Was *so* quelle by the door when she came in, and is, for the present and future, a triumphant Wiffles. Miss Pink fears no longer the fate of the Marygolds. She is especially popular to-night. Pinkina writes in her journal, after each ball, "that it has been even more delightful than the last." Of course one does not allude to that horrible one, at Mrs. Mesalliance's, where one's dress was all torn to shreds, where that horrible man with long hair squeezed one's hands in the Lancers, and was a nuisance in general by speechifying; where (worst of all misfortunes) one partner for the second galop never appeared to claim his privilege, but stayed in the tea room with some one else (Miss Pink saw him there). No, that ball is erased from the tablets of one's memory.—*London Society.*

How Addison Wrote.

An interesting relic has come to light unexpectedly in Scotland, where a gentleman, Mr. J. D. Campbell, of Glasgow, has printed an elegant 4to.—the edition limited to 250 copies—"Some portion of the essays contributed to the *Spectator* by Mr. Joseph Addison, now first printed from his MS. note-book." The original manuscript from which the volume is printed was purchased for a small sum of a London bookseller in 1859. On examination it was found to contain, though imperfect at the beginning, several of Addison's papers for the *Spectator*, written out in a neat, clerkly hand, on one side of the leaves, like a first draft, and numerous interlinear corrections and additions on the opposite blank pages, in the undoubted writing of Addison himself. These changes and enlargements are very curious, and show by what careful attention to minutiæ the style, "familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious" (to use the words of Johnson), that has conferred immortality upon its author, was acquired and perfected. Amongthe better, known papers thus shown in progress of construction are the essays on Jealousy and Fame, and a part of that celebrated essay on the Imagination. A more instructive lesson on composition could hardly be given than this work affords. Some critics have insinuated doubts, owing to a want of the history of the MS., but the internal evidence of its genuineness appears to be complete and satisfactory.

—Petroleum has just been discovered in Southern Indiana.

—The Vicksburg *Herald* thus relates how a shrewd Mississippi river captain saved his steamer:—

"On the late trip of the steamer *James Watson* from this city, bound for Memphis, when nearing an dangerous point about sixty miles from here, she was hailed by about sixty guerillas on the bank of the river. The captain, thinking discretion the better part of valor, requested some officers and soldiers who were standing upon the deck at the time, to go below, and he ordered the tune of Dixie to be played on the calliope. Instead of the Rebels hiring, they commenced cheering the steamer, and she passed on her way unmolested.

—An interesting case was on trial before the Supreme Court in Boston last week, involving the custody of two children given up by their mother five years ago to the temporary home of destitute children. The father was in the State Prison at the time, and now comes out and claims the children. The counsel for the defendant held that the wife had resigned her right as a parent to the corporation; that the husband had lost his by his crime; and that the sole custody and care of the children was now vested in the corporation and those to whom they had been transferred. The rules of the Home are imperative that after a child is left there the parents shall have no knowledge of where it is, and shall not see it. The court held that the children must be produced in court or their whereabouts made known; and also that the husband had not forfeited his rights, but was entitled to and was a proper person to have the care of his children. Exceptions were taken to the ruling, and the case will be reported to the full bench.

ABOUT OZONE.

WHAT IS IT?

One of the most interesting discoveries of modern science is that of Ozone. The name given to it is significant of its odor, which is that which is evolved during the rapid action of an electrical machine.

But little was known of this substance previous to the researches of C. F. Schoenbein, Professor of Chemistry in Basle, in 1839. Since that time much attention has been given to the investigation of its physical and medical properties.

Different opinions have been entertained as to the nature of ozone. Schoenbein, at first, considered it a peroxide of hydrogen. Other investigators have regarded it as a peculiar condition of oxygen gas—which opinion was at length adopted by its discoverer; but his original view is now generally accepted—namely, that it is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen gases—a binoxyde or peroxide of hydrogen.

WHERE FOUND.

Ozone is generally present in the atmosphere, existing, however, in very small and variable proportions. It is perceptible by its odor when it constitutes but a millionth part of the atmosphere. In a concentrated condition, it is highly irritating to the air-passages—its inhalation causing severe catarrhal symptoms. An atmosphere charged with 1-10,000th part of ozone was found by Dr. Hammond to destroy birds and mice in a few minutes. It is supposed that a little more than 1-2000th part would prove fatal to man. As, however, it never exists in the atmosphere in dangerous excess, the only evils attributed to it are those of irritation and inflammation of the pulmonary organs during the cold season, when it is found in the largest amount.

ITS PROPERTIES.

These can only be briefly alluded to. Those which have excited the most interest are—1. Its oxidizing power. It acts in this way with great promptness and power on all mineral and organic substances. Its presence in dew accounts for the speedy rusting of iron when exposed to this kind of moisture. 2. Its bleaching property. In this respect it has no equal. The effects commonly attributed to the solar rays are due to the influence of ozone. 3. Its disinfecting power. The agency of ozone in purifying the atmosphere from noxious odors and miasms renders it one of the most interesting and remarkable substances known to chemists. No other agent acts so promptly to destroy offensive odors and to arrest decomposition.

Dr. Hammond states that an atmosphere charged with from 1 to 3-210,000th part of ozone is able to disinfect its own volume of air as fully charged as possible with the odor of putrescent meat. There is reason to believe that it not only destroys the odor of decomposing animal and vegetable substances, but that it also renders innocuous those miasms which, originating in the soil or other sources, are the cause of a great variety of epidemic and endemic diseases. In alluvial regions fevers have been found to prevail, coincidently with a deficiency of ozone, while at the same time contiguous elevated regions, where ozone was abundant, have been free from such diseases. It has been affirmed that the prevalence of cholera has borne a definite relation to the presence or absence of ozone.

These points cannot be fully discussed in the present connection; but it scarcely admits of a reasonable doubt that wherever the atmosphere is found sufficiently ozonized an influence is exerted unfavorable to the prevalence of the class of diseases alluded to. Schoenbein and others are of the opinion that ozone is a direct and influential cause of influenza and inflammation of the pulmonary organs. With this single exception ozone affords a remarkable instance of the beneficent provision of nature for the preservation of animal life and health through its wonderful power of keeping the atmosphere pure and wholesome.

SOURCES OF OZONE.

Ozone may be produced artificially in various ways. We have alluded to the action of the electrical machine which led to its discovery. Phosphorus immersed in water and exposed to the light of the sun evolves ozone. It may also be obtained from the oil of turpentine exposed in a similar way, as well as by other methods known to chemists. But the great source of ozone in nature is found in the agency of electricity in connection with solar influence and moisture. The passage of electricity over water evolves it. The sea, lakes and rivers, yield it abundantly, exposed to the solar rays It has a source in thunder-storms, thus enabling us to account for their well-known influence in purifying the atmosphere. The affinity of ozone for atmospheric impurities causes it to be rapidly destroyed during the time when the processes of decomposition are most rapid. This may account, in part at least, for the fact that it is more abundant in winter than in summer; more in the country than in cities; more in elevated than in low regions; and that it is seldom, if ever, found in occupied houses. Requiring but a few degrees of heat for its production, it is destroyed by high temperature, as 208 deg. F.

THE OZONOSCOPE.

The test for the presence of ozone in the atmosphere is founded on its property of decomposing the iodide of potassium. A piece of paper or cloth moistened with a solution of starch and the iodide constitutes the ozonoscope. This test paper being moistened and exposed to the air acquires a blue color, from the iodide of starch, if ozone be present. The intensity of the color affords a means of estimating the amount of ozone. For accurate purposes and for records an instrument has been contrived called the ozonometer.

PRACTICAL DEDUCTIONS.

In this imperfect sketch we have only designed to present to rural readers, as briefly as possible, some of the principal points of interest connected with this newly discovered agent. It is interesting to know that, in the Laboratory of Nature, a substance is provided capable of acting as an antidote to noxious influences which would otherwise prove fertile sources of disease and death. We have a test in the presence of ozone, by which to estimate the purity and healthiness of the atmosphere, as, where it abounds, impurities cannot exist. We are also able to account for the beneficial influence of the sea air, of elevated localities, and of pine forests, all of which are characterized by the presence of this agent. The unhealthiness of cities is due to atmospheric impurities in excess, which transcend its disinfecting power. Lastly, as it is not to be detected in our dwellings, we must infer that they contain an atmosphere least fit for respiration; and we are thereby taught how necessary is a life in the open air to the best attainment of health. The special care taken to exclude the pure and purifying atmosphere from our houses during a large portion of the year is well calculated to multiply cases of disease, as well as to give greater malignity to those of an epidemic character, which, from time to time, bring desolation to households. The subject has also a bearing on the eligibility of certain modes of heating houses. Hot-air furnaces have been long suspected of injuring the vital properties of the air. The relations of ozone to heat, and its destruction at high temperature, render it certain that none of this important purifying agent can ever pass the fiery ordeal of the furnace-chamber.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding:

STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
No. 417 CHESNUT Street.
11-30-tf

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF REAL VALUE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. Second Street,

Will now offer their entire Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.,

At a heavy reduction from former prices, namely:—

POPLINS, reduced from $3·00 to $2·00.
POPLINS, reduced from $2·50 to $1·75.
POPLINS, reduced from $2·00 to $1·25.
POPLINS, reduced from $1·50 to $1·00.
IRISH POPLINS, reduced from $3·50 to $2·90.
FIGURED MERINOES, reduced from $2·00 to $1·25.
FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, reduced from $1·25 to 75 cents.
FRENCH MERINOES, reduced from $2·25 to $1·50.
FRENCH MERINOES, reduced from $2·50 to $1·75.
FRENCH MERINOES, reduced from $3·00 to $2·00.

A heavy reduction in the prices of all of our Winter Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Cloths, Skirts, &c.

N. B.—A few pieces of very rich single and double width Printed Flannels and Cashmeres, for Wrappers.

Also, a few very rich Robes de Chambre closing out at reduced prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
12-13-tuths2 No. 26 S. SECOND STREET.

CYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Lyons Velvets,	Frost Cloths,
Fine Shawls,	Fine Silks,
Black Silks,	Blue Silks,
Rep Poplins,	Silk Poplins,
Merinos,	De Laines,
Blankets,	Piano Covers,
Good Chintzes,	Christmas Scarfs,
Plaid Shawls,	Christmas Hdkfs.

12-1-1m

JOHN H. STOKES,
No. 702 ARCH STREET.
REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.
A Splendid Variety for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Consisting of Staff Goods.
French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wool Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes.
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $1 50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Delaines.
5000 yards Calicoes, from 31½ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for Service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral Skirts—Large Assortment.
Splendid Contemporance, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Russia Crash and Diaper.
1100 yards American Crash, at 12½c.
If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at
JOHN H. STOKES',
12-9-1m No. 702 ARCH Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES
Is Daily Receiving
NOVELTIES IN
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,
In every variety and at
REDUCED PRICES,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-26-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

CLOAKS, &c.

HENRY PARKER,

Nos 51 and 53

S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER-PROOF CLOTH	CLOAKS,	
BEAVER	"	"
TRICOT	"	"
HEAVY RIBBED	"	"
FROSTED BEAVER	"	"
CHINCHILLA	"	"

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.

11-7-thsu2m

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,

At IVENS & CO.'S,

No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.

In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well selected stock of CLOAKS suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

IVENS & CO'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE.

No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. 12-7-tf

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.

Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-3-1m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 ROCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-3d

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-15-tuthsm No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

THE ORIGINAL SKATE STORE.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Sign of the "Skate Boy,"

No. 611 MARKET STREET,

Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best Stock of

SKATES

in this city. Their stock comprises every possible variety and at the lowest prices.

Ladies' and Gents' Steel Skates, Stevens' Skates, Clark's Skates, Rogers' Skates, Philadelphia Skates, Bradford's Boston Skates, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parlor Skates.

SKATE PLATES, SKATE STRAPS.

In short, every thing pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate made, can be procured at the Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Store in the city.

SMITH & RICHARDSON.

N. B.—Skates Ground and Repaired. 12-13-tf

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT,

No. 409 CHESNUT STREET.

Just received, a full stock of

Ladies' Skates, Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates, Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates, New York Club Skates,
And Parlor Skates, all sizes,

where all can be accommodated with a superior quality from a choice selection.

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
12-10-1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA

SKATE DEPOT.

LESLEY & CO.,

No. 607 MARKET STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.

A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of

STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.

Lovell's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 3-4w

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES

FOR

LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,

NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,

11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

Sewing Machines,

No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

J. HOLMES GROVER,

ENAMELED SLATE MANTEL

WAREROOMS,

TABLE TOPS, &c. &c.,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 12-8

FACTORY—TENTH AND SANSOM STS.

CENTRAL

EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

200,000 CANS PEACHES. VERY SUperior. Put up by C. P. Morton & Co., at the Round Top Peach Farm, Md., now arriving, and for sale by E. K. KEFF, No. 106 S. WHARVES. 12-10-1m*

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh,

Established 1844. Incorporated 1858.

Young Men prepared for the Counting-House and Business Life.

Thorough and practical instruction in

BOOK-KEEPING,

in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP,

Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Detection Counterfeit Notes, &c.

TELEGRAPHING

by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experienced Operator.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15.

Catalogues containing the names of 611 students, terms &c., furnished gratis on application.

11-17thstu1 S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

This beautiful steel engraving, painted by Rothermel, and engraved by Sartain, is having an immense sale, and is considered by all who have seen it as one of the finest specimens of engraving ever gotten out in this country.

EVERY SOLDIER'S FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

EVERY LOYAL HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

In fact, every family who has a father, husband, or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should possess

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war.

This engraving is sold exclusively by Agents.

DISABLED SOLDIERS

and others will find this the most pleasant and profitable agency they can engage in. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on application.

We print the plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail, free, on receipt of the price, $2 50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. For particulars, address

BRADLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 66 N. FOURTH Street,
11-12stuthlm Philadelphia.

GAS HEATING STOVES!

CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD!

EAGLE GAS HEATING STOVE,

THE ONLY ONE THAT IS

FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.

Will Heat

OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING,

AND BATH ROOMS,

With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue.

G. W. LOOMIS,

No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET,

11-22thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,

DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,

Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.

Customer work made to order. 11 22thstu6w

CHARLES E. CLARK'S

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

At No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,

11-5tf PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS."

Is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12 2 4w

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF JOHN BUTLER, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that PIERCE BUTLER, surviving Trustee under the last will and testament of JOHN BUTLER, deceased, has filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, his account as such Trustee, and that the same will be presented to the said Court on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1865, for confirmation and allowance. EDWIN A. MERRICK,
11-8-th4t* Clerk O. C.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SUSAN B. PATTON by her next friend, MORRIS MORRIS, vs. GEORGE R. PATTON.

September Term, 1864, No. 55. In Divorce.

Dear Sir:—Please notice a rule, this day granted by the Court, to show cause why a Divorce a vin. mat. should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Yours, &c., W. D. BAKER.
Solicitor for Libellant.

To GEORGE R. PATTON, Respondent. 12-8-11m2s*

MARY ANN TUTHILL AGAINST LEVI TUTHILL—C. C. P., J. T., 1864, No.—. And now, December 5, 1864, on motion of Thomas K. Finletter, attorney for libellant, rule granted in the above case upon respondent to show cause why a divorce of divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be entered in the above case. Returnable Saturday, December 17, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 12-8-th2w*

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, ARCHIBALD GETTY, STEPHEN T. SOUDER } late of

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors

Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c
Navy Messes put up with care,
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Fifteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

SHERMAN HEARD FROM.

A telegram just received from Washington announces the receipt of an official despatch from Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, informing the Secretary of the Navy that General SHERMAN has at last been heard from. We have for some time seen the hole at which he went in; we now see where he has come out. SHERMAN was on the 10th five miles from Savannah. On the 11th, when last heard from officially, he had advanced two miles, and it is probable that later in the day an attack was made on the city. Ere now it must be ours. With Savannah falls Charleston, with Charleston Richmond, with Richmond the Confederacy!!

Since writing the above, a special despatch from the capital announces the arrival of a special messenger, with a report founded on more than rumor, that Savannah fell into our hands later on the 11th. The particulars are not given, but the glorious news is sufficient to raise the spirits of every loyal American. Savannah ours!!

THE FAREWELL WORDS OF A TRUE ENGLISHMAN.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, of Oxford, who has been for the last few months sojourning in our midst, bid adieu to our shores yesterday, and sailed on the *China* for Liverpool. During his continuance in the United States he has met with such a reception as has been accorded to few Englishmen, and he has exhibited a degree of gentlemanly appreciation of the courtesies which were extended to him, as has shown conspicuously the difference between a true English scholar and the RUSSELLS and TROLLOPES who have previously visited our shores. Upon the eve of departure for his native land, the Union League of New York tendered him a valedictory address. To this Mr. SMITH made a reply. After returning thanks for the courtesy with which he had been received, he thus addressed the Union League:—

"The party whose guest I am is not contending for any of those political objects of a merely sectional kind, in which a stranger has no share, or in which he would shrink from showing his interest. It is not contending only for the salvation of this country, though that would be an object which might well enlist the sympathies, and excite the zealous participation of an Englishman who believes that the destiny of England is intimately bound up with yours. It is contending for a cause dear and vital to the whole race of man."

It is pleasant thus to find an Englishman who has a proper appreciation of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged; and while the London *Times* is accusing us of fighting for conquest and territory, it is refreshing to find one who can soar above the influence of party jealousy and view the American conflict with a disinterested eye.

Having carefully examined the system of the English constitution, and after several months of study of the present growth and future prospects of the Anglo-Saxon race in America, he makes a comparison and prophecy on the future of the two countries:—

"I trust I am not wanting in appreciation of the greatness of my country any more than in loyal attachment to her interests and honor. But the greatness of the English race in England is bounded by the narrow circumference of a famous island, or, if it extends beyond, it must be by the possession of conquests which history teaches us are always precarious, and of dependencies which, as a little reflection will show us, must in the end become free. Here the greatness of our race need know no bounds but those of a continent, which in extent and in the variety of its resources is in itself a world."

A more careful student of history than Professor SMITH, England cannot boast of, and after mature deliberation he predicts the ultimate destruction of the empire of Great Britain. How soon is not specified, but the times foretell a speedy doom. Once on the downward road, every circumstance of fate will conspire to hasten her destruction. In that hour of national despair, will the sinking nation be upheld by America? Have her actions, when she thought us failing, been such as to merit any hope of assistance? We know not how far the magnanimity of our people will go; but as a right, as an act of justice, we would be excused if, acting like a neutral, we fitted out Irish privateers.

"Some English writers and statesmen appear to think that the true policy of England is to treat America as a natural enemy, and to conspire even with a power so alien to English principles as slavery, for the destruction of her unity and strength. I am one of those who believe that this policy is at once malignant and chimerical, and that the opposite policy, and that of endeavoring to promote the lasting unity of the two nations, and to make yours a country, is presented to us by true wisdom as well as by generous sentiment and by the tie of blood."

Such are the sentiments the Professor declares of the people of England, and to them he owes allegiance, and not to any sect or party. If the views of the people were the views of the Government, how much heart-burning and bitterness between the two great people o the earth might have been avoided!

The course of the London *Times* is reviewed in a cutting and sarcastic manner. Compressed into a few brief sentences we find the opinions of that large sect of English population known as the "Liberal party:"—

"I even venture to suggest that the writers in the *Times*, and its confederates of our press, if any sense of responsibility, if any feeling of humanity resides in their hearts, they may hereafter be thankful to those who, without detracting from the popularity or the profits of literary incendiarism, have exerted themselves to prevent the actual conflagration—a conflagration in which, possibly, not the habitations of the people or of liberals alone would have perished."

Let it be noticed that a threat is conveyed in this consolatary sentence. "A conflagration in which possibly not the habitations of the people or liberals alone would have perished." Would the American people be deeply grieved if the flames of the burning *Times* office were reflected across the sea?

It is with regret that we cannot review at greater length this valedictory speech; but in closing this slight sketch, we cannot omit to say another word of appreciation for the good feeling which Professor SMITH has evinced during his stay in our country, and he leaves us with the best wishes of the loyal portion of our people. He is a gentleman, a scholar, and an Englishman of more than ordinary discernment, and if ever again he should come amongst us, he shall find as warm a welcome as America always extends to the votaries of freedom.

THE JAPANESE PORTS.

Intelligence from Yokahama to the 12th of October announces that the French, English, and Dutch fleets, assisted by the American steamer *Ta-Kiang*, had defeated the Japanese in a sanguinary engagement, and compelled them to come to terms. Many of their forts along the coast were leveled by the guns of the allied fleet, and their artillary was brought away as trophies. In the action the ships suffered little, either in injury or loss of men. This was owing to the superior range and greater efficiency of the guns served by the allies, and the lack of experience with the Japanese.

There is one fact mentioned by writers from Yokahama which will be gratifying to Americans, viz.:—that the rifled 30-pounder Parrott gun transferred for the time from the *Jamestown* to the *Ta Kiang* did more terrible execution and played more havoc among the enemy's works, than the largest and best Whitworth or Armstrong rifle in the English fleet. It must have opened the optics of John Bull to a wider extent as he witnessed the tremendous power, long range, and wonderful precision of the American gun.

The combined naval forces were absent on the inland seas for five weeks, and returned to Yokahama the 1st of October, having arranged with the authorities of Japan to allow the opening of the ports of Samonasaki, Osaki, and several other important places.

THE NEW SEVEN-THIRTIES.—This new Government loan presents the greatest advantages as a security for rich and poor, and may be obtained in large or small sums at the First National Bank. These Treasury notes *are convertible into 5-20 bonds at maturity.* All who have money to invest should make a note of this.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 28½. NOON, 38. 1 P. M., 28½. Wind, E. N. E.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BYRNE.—The Rev. Dr. Byrne died at Rockdale, Delaware county, Pa., on the 11th instant, in the 43d year of his age. The funeral of that gifted and learned Christian priest and gentleman took place at the Cathedral Chapel, on Logan Square, yesterday morning. Dr. Byrne was in early life a law partner of the late Fletcher Webster, and located in Illinois, with every prospect of great professional success. He became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and yielded his bright worldly prospects to assume the garb of a priest in the church of his adoption. His career since that period has been marked by great ability, earnestness of purpose, extensive theological knowledge, and eloquence of the highest order. His sermons were a delight and instructive, and his fervor and elegance of manner, and cogency of argument, irresistibly carried conviction into the minds of his hearers. Dr. Byrne was a native of Maryland. For many years he was a Professor in the theological college of St. Charles Borromeo, in Philadelphia. He suffered from consumption of the lungs for about a year before his decease.

ROBBERY OF MARKET WAGONS.—About half past one o'clock this morning, James Rankin and John Nevins were caught in the act of robbing the market wagons along Callowhill street, west of Broad. They were committed to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

SUDDEN DEATH.—George Summer, aged 70 years, dropped dead yesterday afternoon on a door step at Fourth and Callowhill streets.

SALE OF VALUABLE WORKS OF ART.—At the auction rooms of B. Scott, Jr., No. 622 Chesnut street, we had the pleasure this morning of viewing a remarkably fine collection of gems of art, which are to be disposed of by auction this evening. The galaxy of fine arts which is there exhibited would repay a visit from any of our citizens who are admirers of painting or sculpturing.

OPENING OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY.—This morning the grand opening of this road took place. Cars were placed on the line for the first time. The Fairmount and Navy Yard route will be used at present, the Richmond route not yet being completed.

HARPER AND GODEY.—We have received from Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, and John J. Kromer, copies of the above-named magazines for the month of January. Both are admirable—better than usual.

TILL THIEF.—This morning George Abbey, fifteen years of age, was committed to the House of Refuge by Alderman Jones, on the charge of having robbed the money till in one of the stalls of the Franklin Market.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 9 o'clock this morning was caused by the slight burning of a small frame counting-office on Delaware avenue, below Shackamaxon street.

ROBBERY.—Some time during last night the bar-room of the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, above Sixth, was entered by prying open the back shutter, and robbed of $6.

THE HOLIDAY PRESENT most acceptable to a lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year.

IF YOU WANT TO GET RID OF A COLD use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant

FOURTH EDITION

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Four or Five of Dupont's Powder Mills Blown Up.

SIX PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER WOUNDED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, December 15.—Four or five of Dupont's powder mills near this place exploded this morning, with loud reports. Six persons are said to have been killed and a number more wounded.

LATER FROM CITY POINT.

Deserters Coming into Our Lines.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The steamer *Matilda*, from City Point, reports the quietude before Petersburg unbroken. The *Matilda* brought up three hundred contrabands, brought in by General Warren on his raid to Hicks' Ford. A large number of others, brought away by General Warren, are waiting transportation at City Point. Since the cold weather set in Rebel deserters are flocking to our lines. The *Matilda* brought up eighty-eight, a number of whom were from the Rebel iron-clad *Virginia*, now lying in the James river, above Chapin's Bluff.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Foreign Policy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The House is discussing Hon. Henry Winter Davis's resolution, censuring the President for his foreign policy. The resolution was laid upon the table, and is discussed by unanimous consent. Much feeling is manifested in the House. Davis resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

General Dix's Order Endorsed.

TROY, New York, December 15.—A public meeting has been called here to endorse General Dix's order relative to Canadian raiders.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Clark (N. H.), President pro tem., in the chair.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered the following, which was adopted:—

That the President of the United States be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate any information on the files of the Department of State concerning the paper published in the volume of treaties, and entitled an arrangement between the United States and Great Britain, between Richard Rush, Esq., acting as Secretary of State, and Charles B. Agot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, relative to the naval force to be maintained upon the American Lakes.

Mr. Willey (W. Va.) presented a memorial from citizens of the District of Columbia, asking an amendment of the charter of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) presented a petition from the cigar makers of Philadelphia, asking that the tax be taken off manufactured articles and put on the raw material. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented a petition from officers of the Army of the James asking for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lane (Kansas) offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire as to the truth of the alleged charges that large numbers of disloyal persons are in the employment of the Government in the Navy Yards, Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, etc., of the country, to the exclusion of loyal men, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Lane (Kansas).—I desire to make a statement that was made in my presence last night before a large assembly of gentleman in a public speech, that a few days ago the son of a soldier who died of starvation in a Rebel prison applied at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for employment, which was necessary for the maintenance of the family left by this soldier who had died of starvation.

He was refused, while at the moment of his refusal there were thousands of disloyal men in the employment of that navy yard. I make this statement in the hearing of the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and call his attention to it. I ask for the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) suggested that as the Committee on the Conduct of the War had as much before it as it could possibly do between now and the 4th of March, the resolution had better be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Lane (Kansas), said his object was to have the investigation made, and the report upon it before the installation of the new Administration. If there was such an evil as spoken of, it should be made known, and the policy of the Administration should be changed on its installation.

He was one of the men who believed that no Government could be successfully administered, unless it surrounded itself with office-holders in sympathy with it. He wanted the report before the 4th of March next.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) did not know that he had any more confidence in the Administration than the Senator from Kansas, but he had no doubt the President would see to it that the offices were filled by loyal men. Whatever might be said as to the loyalty of the Maryland employees' it was a fact that they all voted for Mr. Lincoln.

He did not believe the Senate had any right to interfere in this matter, which he thought was one pertaining to the Executive Department of the Government. Suppose the investigation turned out as the Senator from Kansas anticipated, what could the Senate do? Nothing but express an opinion, which could have no legal binding whatever upon the President, and he might or might not disregard it, either because he thought it his interest to do so or not. As he did not concur in the conclusion of the Senator on the subject, he was opposed to the resolution.

HOUSE.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish a copy of the order issued December 21, 1863, in regard to troops enlisted on condition that they should be discharged when the regiments were mustered out of service.

Also the order dated December, 1863, addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts, in regard to troops to fill up old regiments, and also inform the House whether the principles therein announced have been applied to all soldiers mustered to fill up old regiments.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) objected to the consideration of the resolution unless it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which he said now had that subject under consideration, and had already obtained information on the subject.

Mr. Holman's resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Mallory (Ky.) asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate all papers bearing on the arrest and imprisonment of Lieutenant Governor Jacobs and Colonel Wolford, the latter one of the Presidential Electors of Kentucky; by whose order arrested, and where they are imprisoned.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) objected.

On motion of Mr. Orth (Ind.) the House took up and passed the Senate bill providing for a special term of the court for the District of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Grinwold (N. Y.) a resolution was passed directing an investigation of all the facts as to the practical operation of the Pension laws, a system of permanent relief, and to inquire into the actual condition of the present invalids, and what measures should be passed to secure to them employment.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted:—*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State, if not incompatible with the public service, communicate to this House all communications on file in his office with reference to the difficulties on the Northern borders, and which have been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Cox said this information was desired with a view to some action of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and for the elucidation of the questions committed to them.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States, ex. rel. Peas vs. Quinton H. A. Frescott, Provost Marshal.—This case, growing out of the alleged frauds at the Navy Yard, which was before the Court yesterday and the day before on habeas corpus the relator being in military custody, was argued yesterday by Mr. I. L. Brewster for the relator, and by John C. Knox, U. S. for the United States, and was submitted.

After the argument closed Judge Knox stated that he was informed by a gentleman, then in Court, that a court-martial for the trial of this and similar cases had just been convened, and that all the parties under arrest would be allowed a speedy trial. Judge Cadwalader said that if this were so he would be much gratified, and he would ask Mr. Knox so that the return to the writ be so amended as to state this fact.

Judge Knox said the return would be amended as suggested to-day.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS.—Judge Read.—Speerhase vs. Thiele. This case was submitted to the jury this morning, but no verdict was rendered when our report closed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Allison.—This morning, George Moore, a conductor of the Spruce and Pine street Passenger Railway Company, was being tried on the charge of having committed an assault and battery on Maria Burrill, a woman of color. According to the testimony of the prosecution she got into a car of the Company at Seventh street, at about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 26th of September, and proceeded to the forward part of the car, where she took a position in the doorway.

Soon after two ladies entered and asked her why she did not take a seat. She declined, and said it was out of her color. The conductor said, "You know very well that the cars are not allowed to ride in the cars, anyhow, and I am afraid I shall be put you off." She replied that she did not want to ride as she wanted to go home.

She insisted that she should get off, and was re moving for that purpose, when the conductor pushed her back with such force as to throw her down upon the floor, with which she was holding on to the railing of the car. She said further, that after she was off in a struggle, both her dress and otherwise maltreated her, and that she was much frightened and her dress was ruined.

For the defence it was first shown that by the rules and regulations of the company colored people, other than nurses for children, could only be permitted to ride on the front platform, and then two witnesses who were passengers in the car at the time of the occurrence, were called to show that the conduct of the prosecutor was offensive; that, according to one of the witnesses, upon taking her stand at the front door of the car, she said she would like to know why she could not have a seat; and, according to the testimony of the other she remarked, when some one asked her why she did not sit down, that it was because of her color, or words to that effect. She then stood against the front door, with her back to it. The conductor told her she must ride on the front platform or leave the car. She refused to do either, and he proceeded to remove her, using, as the witness testified, only as much force as was necessary.

After they were off the car she attacked him, and struck him several blows about the chest and face, and continued the attack until he entered the car on and jumped up to the platform. That the conductor used more violence than was necessary to protect himself was denied, and also that she was at all injured. Jury out.

David Paul Brown for the prosecution, Joseph Brewster for the defendant.

ZEPHYR GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS.—We know of nothing more popular or more appropriate for presenting purposes during the holidays than the elegant zephyr-work articles that have of late become so fashionable. A gift is always the more valuable for having upon it the marks of loving fingers. What, therefore, could be more desirable or suitable than the beautiful designs in zephyr for slippers, chair seats, cushions, rugs, and a variety of other articles, fitted up in the plain parts by the hands of a friendly or affectionate giver? Ladies who entertain our opinion on this point should visit the store of Mr. John Finn, Seventh and Arch streets, where they will find the most magnificent assortment of embroidered zephyr designs, of the class above referred to, ever offered in this city. Some of these contain capital representations in zephyr of tufts of flowers; game heads and tropical birds, which, to be appreciated by the lovers of the beautiful, need only to be seen. We would also state, in this connection, that Mr. Finn has a very large assortment of zephyr, which he is selling at as moderate prices as any other house. Don't forget the place—John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch.

STOCKING YARNS.

A very large assortment of stocking yarns, embracing nearly one hundred different varieties, suitable for fine ladies' wear, the heaviest articles for gentlemen's use, articles for the soldiers, every description of infant's wear, all colors suitable for gloves, including the fine white Saxony (German make), will be found at the store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets.

GERMANTOWN WOOL.

This elegant and deservedly popular substitute for the German zephyrs is rapidly being introduced for all purposes for which the zephyrs are adapted. The colors of the Germantown Wool are equally as rich and durable as the zephyr, the fibre nearly as soft, and the price a great deal lower. The place to get it is at John M. Finn's, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets.

FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

In this department such things as Morocco Satchels, Pocket-books, fine Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Beads, Colognes, Soaps, Umbrellas, and goods of that class are always acceptable gifts. A very superior assortment of them may be found at the popular store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets.

TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARE.

At this season also good style Dress Trimmings are much in demand. The most extensive assortment of fashionable buttons, staple Trimmings of all kinds, what are denominated under the general term of Small Ware, also Cloth and Silk Gloves in great variety, now offered by John M. Finn, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPLENDID SILVER WARE OR RARE METAL.—In these days of excessive prices for everything in which silver or gold form a part, the manufacture of such superb silver plated ware as that on sale at Smith and Chesnut streets becomes a positive boon to the public. Being heavily plated and hard metal (nickel), and finished in the most elegant and recherché style, every article of their magnificent stock would pass, even in the hands of competent judges, for *real silver ware*, while for durability, beauty of finish, richness of design, and general excellence, they are equal to pure silver; and the prices at which they are offered is such as to place them in the reach of almost every household. The only manufacturers of this beautiful ware in this city—the successful rival to the celebrated Sheffield ware of England—are at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and those of our readers who have not yet inspected it should go and examine the really rich breakfast, dinner, and tea sets, and the various other articles of massive and dazzling character so profusely exhibited there. The most superficial examination will satisfy any one of the cheapness of paying exorbitant prices for pure silver ware, when an article fully as durable, and so closely resembling it as to defy detection, can be had at prices which seem almost incredible.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No. 318 Chesnut street.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES. Over 500 of each of these the favorite instruments have been sold by Mr. PIANO FORTES. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. PIANO FORTES. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, PIANO FORTES. Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

THE "FLORENCE" TRIUMPHANT.—Why the "Florence" is superior to all other *Sewing Machines?* Compare, reflect, then purchase:—

First. Its reversation feed, leading either to the right or left; its perfect reliability, never skipping stitches, and the sewing of four different stitches for the various kinds of work.

Second. It is almost noiseless; runs very fast; the change of the feed and stitch is made while the machine is in motion.

Third. It makes the lock stitch, which has been considered heretofore the best in use. We add to that the "double lock," which makes it doubly sure; the half and full knot stitches being a perfect knot to every stitch, which is more durable than can be made by any other machine, or by hand, and in all cases leaving the stitches on both sides of the work alike.

The feed may be reversed at any point without stopping the machine. Change for the various kinds of stitches are made whilst the machine is in motion. Its stitches, for beauty, strength, and elasticity, are the wonder of all. The beauty of it is unsurpassed. No other covers so large a range of work. Sews light and heavy fabrics with equal facility, and without change or alteration of tension, thread or needle. Every family should have a "Florence." No wire springs to get out of order. Has a tension turning any width. The inexperienced find no difficulty in using it. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT our Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, we are selling it in large amounts, daily, at *reduced prices, much below present cost of production;* our purchases having been made *for cash, at the lowest prices of the season*, we are enabled to offer customers the advantages thereby secured. Our assortment is full and complete, our goods new, fresh, and fashionable, equal to any made to order, and sold so much lower in price as to astonish those who usually procure their clothing in that way. An examination invited.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market Street.
BENNETT & CO.

A PAIR OF SHOES MADE IN FIVE MINUTES.—That ingenious man who made a pair of shoes for his boy in such a short space of time, by cutting the legs off of a pair of boots—slitting down the instep, and making the strings from the spare leather—might have made his son a roundabout by simply cutting the tail off of a frock coat, and it could be done in about the same time. This might be called a round about way of bringing to notice Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price Clothing Store, under the "Continental Hotel," Chesnut street, near Ninth.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WORTH GIVING.—It has become the settled conviction of thoughtful people that every family in the land should be supplied with a first-class sewing machine, and it is equally their conviction that the machine which combines more excellent features than any other is the "Grover & Baker." It is the only sewing machine ever invented that executes fine embroidery, an advantage which in itself entitles it to the preference with all intelligent purchasers.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

A CROWN of gold or a coronet of pearls is the privilege of a few to have; but any lady can restore in a glorious head of hair—Nature's own diadem and title to dignity—by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every druggist sells them.

AS THE HOLIDAYS near it is necessary for all who desire B. F. Reiner's superior pictures to be early in their calls; days are short. No. 624 Arch street.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember, dear, No. 413 Chesnut street.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

MARRIED.

HUBBARD—VEALE.—December 8th, 1864, by the Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., Mr. ALFRED H. HUBBARD, of Wisconsin, to Miss REBECCA VEALE, of Philadelphia.

PRICE—HODGES.—In Baltimore, on 25th ultimo, by Rev. Dr. McCron, ALFRED LEE PRICE, of this city, to Miss ANNIE R., daughter of Th. Harris Hodges, of Baltimore.

DIED.

BURNLEY.—On the 13th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late George Burnley, of Upper Darby, Delaware county, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the late residence of her father, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock.

COWELL.—On the evening of the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN V. COWELL, in the 85th year of his age.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

ELDRIDGE.—On the morning of the 11th instant, ELI H. ELDRIDGE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, officers and members of Harmony Lodge, No. 57, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 931 N. Eighteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOWELL.—On Wednesday, 14th instant, JOHN A. HOWELL (of Howell & Brothers), in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1516 Spruce street, on Saturday morning, 17th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

BOOKS!

BOOKS!!

BOOKS!!!

The attention of the public is directed to the fine assortment of new and popular books on hand and for sale by

CHARLES DESILVER,
No. 1229 CHESNUT Street.

A large and well selected stock of handsomely bound and fine copies of all the standard works of the day, designed especially for

GIFTS DURING THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS.

Also, a variety of Juveniles, Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Autograph, and Scrap Albums, Diaries, Bibles, Prayer-books, &c.

Also on hand, three sets of the Popular Chinese Game,

"THE RACE COURSE."

The only sets in the country not in private hands. PRICE $75.

Ready on the 15th instant,
a new steel-plate Map of the State of Virginia, showing the OIL REGIONS, new railroads, &c., &c. Sent by mail, post-paid. Price 1 fifty Cents.

CHARLES DESILVER,
12-15-2t No. 1229 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE TRADE.

The PUBLICATIONS of
BREWER & TILESTON,
consisting of
WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY,
WORCESTER'S SPELLERS,
MILLIARD'S READERS,
ADAMS' & SWAN'S ARITHMETIC, &c. &c.,
will hereafter be supplied to the trade by
CHARLES DESILVER,
12-15-2t No. 1229 CHESNUT Street.

PRESENTATION BOOKS OF A VALUABLE CHARACTER.

Appleton's New American Cyclopædia.
Cyclopædia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes, 2 vols.
Rebellion Record. By Frank Moore.
Washington Irving's Works—fine edition.
Cooper's Novels—illustrated.
Dickens' Works—illustrated.
Bancroft's United States.
Motley's History of the Romans.
Gems from the Breakfast Table.
Lights and Shadows of New York Picture Galleries.
Martin's History of France, Age of Louis XIV.
Waverly Novels—illustrated.
Shakespeare's Works.
Prescott's Works.
Bayard Taylor's Works.
Hood's Works.
Lord Bacon's Works—fine edition.
Hallam's Works—10 vols.

ASHMEAD & SIMONS' Book Rooms,
No. 628 SIXTH Street, second story.
N. B.—Liberal discount made on all purchases. 12-15-10t

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
No. 18 S. THIRD Street.
12-14-3tp

HOLIDAY BOOKS!!!

The Largest and Handsomest Assortment in the City.

All the new and standard Books, English or American editions, in plain or elegant calf and morocco bindings, will be found at our establishment, arranged on 3 counters, running the full length of our store, where they can be readily examined. Most of our fine stock is bound expressly for our retail sales, by the best binders in the country.

Bibles and Prayer-Books.

The handsomest for ever imported into this country. OXFORD BIBLES, bound by Hayday, of London; English editions of the AMERICAN PRAYER-BOOK, exquisitely bound in Paris and London. Only a small number of the above imported expressly for Holiday sales. We have them for inspection by lovers of elegantly-bound books.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A very large assortment of every size, kind, and quality, which we will offer at LOWER PRICES than any house in the country. A beautiful Book, holding 50 pictures, Turkey morocco, we will sell for $3·50. We have a few elegant large Albums, mounted in velvet, with carvings on wood, from Paris, carved by hand, in the best manner.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

English and American Juveniles, including all the new ones. The largest assortment that we have yet offered to our patrons.

Some of the above goods are limited in quantities. We would advise early purchasers to secure them. We offer, also, a small lot of beautifully made LEATHER FRAMES and Brackets, warranted strong and durable. They are something novel and handsome, made by a soldier's wife.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,
(HAZARD'S OLD STAND),
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET,
12-15-6t BELOW EIGHTH.

A GIFT FOR A LADY,
A GIFT FOR A WIFE,
A GIFT FOR A SISTER,
A GIFT FOR A FAMILY.

The most useful HOLIDAY PRESENT that can be made is

THE "FLORENCE."
AMERICAN INVENTOR'S GREAT TRIUMPH.
THE SEWING MACHINE PERFECTED.

All the objections to other Machines are overcome in the FLORENCE. It makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with the same ease, and with as little machinery as others make one. Besides, it has the

REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION,

a uniform, self-regulating tension of thread, and no springs, cog wheels, or cams to get out of order. It does

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING,

from the heaviest woolens to the most delicate fabrics, using all kinds of silk, cotton, and linen thread, from No 8 to 360.

NO OTHER MACHINE does so large a range of work as the FLORENCE.

NO OTHER MACHINE pleases the ladies so well as the FLORENCE.

IT IS THE HANDSOMEST AND THE BEST.

More than ONE THOUSAND of the FLORENCE have been sold in Philadelphia within the last few months. The FLORENCE is the only PERFECT SEWING MACHINE, warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned. There is no one who owns a FLORENCE that would sell it at cost.

Obliging LADY OPERATORS give instructions at the houses of purchasers free of charge. Every Machine warranted, and kept in perfect order for one year.

Call and see its operations, whether you wish to purchase or not. Samples of sewing, with price-list, sent free by mail.

Florence Sewing Machine Company,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET. 11

WANTS.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO RENT, A New Factory building, just completed, with twenty horse power, for a practical sewing-machine, with three or four sets of first-class woolen machinery, adapted to spin from 16 to 40 cut yarn. The building is two-story, double floors, high ceilings, finished in the best manner, and lighted from four sides. It is built expressly for the purpose, the power is uniform. This is a good opportunity for parties renting new, and spinning to the market, as I expect to use all the yarn on the premises that I can turn off. Apply to JOHN CLENDENNING,
12-14-6t* Frankford, Philadelphia.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, CANVASSERS FOR A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to whom LIBERAL COMMISSIONS will be paid. Address "E. W.," at the Office of this paper, giving name and address. 12-14-3t*

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY, at J. CLENDENNINGS, Frankford Yarnish Factory:—

Four Power Looms, 70 inches wide, single box, made by Jenks; eight looms, 60 inches wide, do.

THE ABOVE LOOMS ARE ADAPTED FOR MAKING DOUBLE WIDTH FLANNELS.

Six double-box looms, 60 inches wide, threading 4 shuttles. One of Danforth's doubling and twisting machines, and one of Jenks & Son's spooling frames. 12-14-6t*

RARE CHANCE—COUNTRY WOOLEN MILL, also Saw, Lath and Picket Mill, with fine water power, well located for business. For sale low and on easy terms, or exchanged for city property. For particulars, address Box 1561, Post Office. 12-12-6t*

FOR BOSTON.
Steamer "SAXON,"
MATTHEW,
WILL NOT SAIL until SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 18. Freight will be received up to Saturday Evening.
12-14-3t 79 H. WINSOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 14, 1864.—Office FARE HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 S. THIRD Street, Room No. 8.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after the 24th instant. Transfer books will close on the 17th and open on the 27th instant. Holders of receipts will please have the same exchanged for certificates before the closing of the books. C. BIESKELL,
12-15-5t Treasurer.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TACK Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO per cent out of the earnings of the Company for the month of November, payable on and after the 20th inst., at the office of the treasurer Mr. George H. Millington, 42 Exchange place.

Payable to the Philadelphia Stockholders at the office of Tack, Bro. & Co., No. 217 WALNUT Street, on and after the 20th instant.

Transfer books closed from the 17th to 20th inst.

New York, December 13 1864. 13-12-6t

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

THE PETROLEUM PRINCE.

A "Moral Emotional" Poem, in which are humorously related the Adventures of a Local Reporter, who, after having amassed several fortunes in his profession, "struck oil," together with didactic reflections with regard to President Lincoln, General Grant, General Sherman, Richmond, Savannah, Army Contractors, Gold Speculators, and the economy of Government generally.

DEDICATED TO OIL OPERATORS, AND COMPOSED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PHILADELPHIA "EVENING TELEGRAPH."

BY A. E. LANCASTER.

Far away from this desert of boulders and bricks,
Where the marble and mud in competition mix,
Spreads a magical realm, where the scum of the soil
Subsist on a very street diet of Oil.

The whistle and puff of the steam engine there,
Echo loud through the sweet-smelling air;
And so rich are the soil in that region, I'm told,
That they even forget what the price is of gold!

Their horse-power and steam power put forth all their might,
And derricks, like mushrooms, sprout up in a night.
Such things as elections are wholly forgotten,
And all the political plot-runs are rotten.

There the "bulls," and the "bears," and the rabbit-le-brokers,
Political jokers and political jokers,
Until the commotion of Oildom is weather,
Are laid on the chair, and frication together.

Petrolia! I feel my poetic blood boil,
When thy name I but mention, thou Eden of Oil.
From thy sweet-smelling streams rapid fortunes are dished—
Except when one finds himself suddenly dished.

Time was when from Codfish, and Mackerel, too,
A fishy-perfumed aristocracy grew;
And when Cod fishes and Iron held the same place that Shoddy
Holds now in the social-political body.

From the rocks of Petrolia, when once they are struck,
If, like Moses of old, you should look be in luck,
Streams a fountain of Oil, worth its weight, when it's sold,
In greenbacks, or what is almost as good—gold.

Well! into this region there once dived a youth,
Determined at once to arrive at the truth
Of the matter, and learn for himself if report
Had hit the bull's eye, shot beyond, or come short.

He was christened Laertes; his last name,—no matter!
'Twas enough for his boot-maker, tailor, and hatter,
To know that—and he blandly explained to each creditor,
That he took charge of "locals," and ought to be editor.

How he made *all* his money I really can't tell.
Perhaps he himself didn't know very well.
He had led a "Bohemian" career for some summers,
And was one of our most intellectual of "consumers."

When scarce out of jackets, and scarce in his teens,
A debater at willing sensational scenes,
He was baptized reporter, and wrote for the papers,
And sometimes indulged in theatrical capers.

In cases of suicide, murder, and theft,
Elopement, and fires, he was equally deft,
A budget of "notes" he had always about him,
And no first class paper could well do without him.

He knew just how much, and how little to say,
And how to "put" what he said in the right way.
He knew how to blackguard in exquisite style,
And used always to swaddle a curse in a smile.

But the heaviest drag on his organ sensorial,
Was when he attempted a theme editorial.
One thing was quite clear in his style, to be sure,
And that one thing was, that 'twas clearly obscure.

He dressed well—for ever was sporting new suits:
His hats were perfection, and so were his boots:
His collars were "darlings," and ditto his gloves:
His vests they were "sweet," and his neckties were "loves."

His pants and his coats were so glossy and new,
That they looked as though they were a part of him, too;
And the best of it was (as he owned), from one Fall
To another, he got them for nothing at all!

That is, he was good at inditing a "puff,"
Of the style with which tradesfolk their customers stuff;
Though, indeed, it was hard to conceive what Laertes meant,
When once he'd got off his poetic advertisement.

But though in affairs of Police and the Courts,
He could write the most lovely sensation reports,
In the Drama it was he shone brightest of all,—
His penholder wormwood, and all his ink gall.

'Twas he could write up, and 'twas he could write down,
Who could make with a smile, and undo with a frown,
'Twas his to grant greatness, and his to refuse,
And make even the Eminent stake in his shoes.

Every actress's age he could tell to a T;
Could relate who she now was, and who used to be,
When the plays or the players were anyway mystic
(Like himself), he would term them "extremely artistic."

And he could write poetry, too, and he thought
That no poems like his could remain long unbought;
But unlike his book were the brains he brought to it,
For his book was so thin, you could almost see through it!

For some time before looking out for a wife,
He launched forth on the sea of political life—
That sea where so many a monster each night rouses,
And where some noble ships sink, because of no light-houses.

Where he lived at that time, I forget; but 'twas where
All the great and the good of the nation repair;
I told a friend this once, who told me again,
That it must, by all means, have been Washington, then,

It was Washington, too; for he used to recall
How, hour after hour, he would stand in the Hall
Of the House or the Senate, like one in a trance
Whilst around him was tripped the political dance.

He used to describe its unbroken decorum
(Particularly when there wasn't a quorum);
And the "eloquent" speech of some "eloquent" speaker,
That was half love of country and the other half liquor.

In this Garden of Eden, this Washington, too,
Laertes began to have Greenbacks in view.
He loved Love and Money, he took them both leisurely,
And for some time he found them both,—up at the Treasury.

In politics he knew truth is stranger than fiction,
So he wrote on both sides, to avoid contradiction.
He knew it is conscience makes cowards of us all,
So took care to lose his in the Capitol Hall.

So Laertes made money—his pen never rested
Till he'd saved up enough to invest—and invested.
And a small fortune netted, through shrewd speculation,
Is as good as one missed, through a Forged Proclamation.

'Mid the "ins" and the "outs" of the Government drama,
As hard to be caught as was Semmes' *Alabama*,
In the farce, "Love of Country," he was such an Actor,
That he came near to "starring" as Army Contractor.

So he gathered his greenbacks, he gathered them in,
And real work of life he began to begin;
For with him making money was like making war—
Give him five hundred thousand he'd "call" for some more.

'Twas then that Petroleum, beginning to surge
From the depths, made its grand introductory splurge;
And, where all had been hitherto war to the knife,
Poured its oil on the waters of fashionable life.

For if nothing else lives, Fashion must, and nobody
Believes that she can live forever off Shoddy.
If that's all that's left her, she'd best take to fasting,
Though it grows in abundance, it ain't very lasting.

Besides, some day (soon), this cruel war will be over,
And we once more, like Christians, be living in clover,
With official despatches no longer imbedded
In newspaper articles, all double-leaded.

Then the eye shall no longer light up, as it catches
The glorious war news of official Despatches,
But the God given blessings of peace and prosperity,
Shall be hoisted by us—or, at least, by posterity.

Golden dollars, like buttercups, thickly shall sprout,
When Rebellion gives in, and when greenbacks give out,
Like Israel's children, we'll feed upon manna,
When Grant's taken Richmond, and Sherman Savannah.

But when they are taken, pray what can we do
Our Yankees, if Fashion can't see her off through?
Yankeedom replies, puts the question to rest,
And invites every capitalist to invest.

From the woods and the valleys, the rocks and the hills,
Where contracts were slowly ground out at the mills,
From every identical acre of soil,
Flow hundreds of millions of long Reads of Oil.

The land flows not in, of milk and of honey,
Though not for its floral soil, for love or for money,
Though bright were its heavens, and sacred its soil,
(Like Yankeedom), was made to run Rivers of Oil.

For there every stone is an ounce of gold,
And you strand diamonds mix well with the mould:
Green leaves change to greenbacks surprisingly quick,
And bird-notes and bank-notes are equally thick.

There all the old topics, of whatever favor,
Most pearls in their cocktails, to give 'em a flavor;
There flow out all their morals, to marvellous state,
Out of glasses of crystal, and glasses of real plate.

There the draft is a joke, and the substitute brokers
Are considered the best (all practical jokers;
So little have native-born princes to fear,
With taxes thousand a day, and a million a year.

There the millionaire quietly goes mad some fine morning,
And his senses, like servant girls, leave without warning.
There man and there master forever dejunkt
To dig Oil all day, and to dream Oil all night.

Not so with Laertes. He did, as a rule,
What people on fire are advised to—keep cool;
Every wish, every thought, every pain of his life,
Was first to get money, and then get a wife.

It was not very long ere he mastered part first,
And then set to work at the last, and the worst.
Like the rose without fight, he would surely have wilted
If he ever had had the bad taste to get jilted.

Besides, maids, wives, and widows are really so many,
That one runs a good chance of not getting any;
But once happily wed, he forever reposes
On a smooth matrimonial bed of (solid) roses.

There's the very young lady, just free from her school,
Too glad to escape from tyrannical rule:
All blushes and innocence, sunshine and tears,
And, she finds it out quickly, too young for her years;

She vows she despises the name of a beau,
And wonders how women can leave a man so;
But soon learns the trick, with a slight variation,
Of that sad epidemic called "harmless flirtation."

Or it may be she runs to extremes in her piety,
And can think about naught but her Dorcas society,
As for cooking and cleaning, and things of that sort,
Don't she have to prepare her society's report?

All her duties at home may be left in the lurch,
For what are home duties, compared to the church?
Her hands were not meant to dust, sew, or make bread,
They're engaged on behalf of the Feejees instead.

The goddess Laertes endeavored to soften
Must have known what love meant—she'd been told it so often;
And he had too long led a vagabond life
To expect a "fine" woman to make a fine wife.

She had once been an actress,—the pet of the town,
But when he with his bundles of greenbacks came down,
It quite turned her head, she went on the rampage,
And, the next thing in order, went off the stage.

The magnificent style of their wedding in church
Left all her theatrical friends in the lurch.
They vowed and declared 'twas a shame and a sin,
And as for Laertes, she'd taken him in.

The wedding once o'er, the honeymoon past,
(Too happy to last long—it never does last),
Somewhere on Fifth avenue one two settled down,
And by storm the town took them, who once took the town.

In New York, be it known, you're the top of the heap;
Besides, you can get murdered there, very cheap,
And your friends won't imagine there's anything serious,
Till they read you're "found dead" under the head of "Mysterious."

And oh! in New York, of all spots in creation,
As you'd value your life, and avoid conflagration,
(At hotels, in particular, the danger increases),
Beware of all strangers who sport black valises!

Laertes gave dinners, and parties, and balls;
He had coachmen in liveries and "tigers" in "smalls;"
He knew everybody that was anybody,
And Petroleum reposed on the bosom of Shoddy.

For Laertes was now a Petroleum Prince;
His Eardom was Oildom, inherited since
He had ceased with political trade to have dealings,
And had quietly invested his pickings and stealings.

As for Mrs. Laertes, that pink of perfection,
She immediately took pains to break all connection
With the stage kings and queens, and to march at the head
Of the kings and the queens of society instead.

One or two of these same, with the strangest audacity,
Ignored her existence with great pertinacity;
And off, to the rapture of every beholder,
Gave her the cold cut, and gave him the cold shoulder.

But still, on the whole, they were happy enough,
And, from being rebuffed so, learned how to repeat.
The smell of Petroleum don't hurt anybody,
And some said it neutralized that of the Shoddy.

If, in life's backgammon, whilst "hitting the blot,"
They met with some trouble—what couple does not?—
They had more than enough, though, thus living in clover,
To keep the pot boiling—sometimes it boiled over.

They loved one another—that is, as love goes;
For love is a stream that ebbs more than it flows.
It may flow a long time, as long, I might mention,
As that dress affair styled *Ladies' National Convention.*

To *my* mind it should be a foregone conclusion,
That marriage is not a Divine institution.
True, like sacred concerts, we can't do without it,
Though the name be the only thing sacred about it.

There's one trouble augments with the progress of years,
And sets the most turtle-love pair by the ears;
For, worse than a veto on rubies and pearls,
Is the lack of good cooks and housemaids—good "girls!"

What is to be done when pert Mary and Ann,
Dress as much like their mistress as ever they can?
When their half-dozen brothers and cousins drop in,
Their affection to pledge in warm water and gin?

When Martha complains her digestion is weak,
And can breakfast on nothing but lamb-chops or "steak,"
And cribs the best tea, with the instinct of "gumption,"
For her poor dying mother, who's got the consumption?

When Margaret stays out till it's past twelve o'clock,
And alarms the whole neighborhood trying the lock?
When Betsey's so long ere she answers the door,
And when called never answers except with a snore?

When Katherine sits up burning candles all night,
And, though told of it often, just does it for spite?
When Bridget declares that it's worn out her bones is,
She never slaved so when she lived with the Joneses?

When Rosey wont bring up your boots and hot water,
And forgets to say "Miss," when she speaks to your daughter?
When Janet and Jane in their fits of ebriety,
Pitch knives at each other by way of variety?

Business men may bewail their light pockets and purses,
And poets their tears scribble out into verses,
Politicians all vainly define their position,
And fume o'er Secession and Non-abolition:

Whilst young men of fortune spend every iota,
In frantic endeavors to fill up the quota:
But the grief, than all others more truly Satanic,
May rarely be known as the servant-girl panic!

Sure, troubles as this o'er the wealthy beset,
And such dearth has furnished for remedy yet.
They have to be had, like the measles, but then
There's no knowing how soon you may catch them again.

And now that Laertes had nothing to do,
But to spend all his money, he spent it did, too.
He kept a whole stud of magnificent horses,
And soon grew entirely too fond of race-courses.

Besides his inordinate addiction to dice,
His habit of drinking grew into a vice;
And he bid fair to reach, like so many a viper,
How to live getting drunk, and to die getting sober.

But this Prince of Petrolia's enjoying life yet,
With the purple and fine linen men of his set,
Rolling to-day, without caring to borrow
One feeling or thought from the cares of to-morrow.

His wants for money now increased his brow,
To the manner born just like men now;
Himself and his partners (risk running so fast,
Soon will die of Spontaneous Combustion at last.

Or it may—if a Providence frowns not on the wreck
Of himself and his fortune—be yet his fate to close
In the land of "golden mile" he'll cut his last capers,
And draw his last breath (as he writes for the papers).

O when, without credit, without ready rumpus,
He cuts and runs like pet money-lenders,
From the crown of his hat, to the sole of his shoes,
He will feel what it is to be "Oil" with the Jews.

By that time, of course, the most wicked Rebellion
Will be crushed out by Lincoln—and not by McClellan.
The North and the South will have close-tailed together,
And all the young rogues be heirs of a feather.

By that time the blockade will forever be broke,
And the national debt be a national joke,
Like a jewel that is inlaid, it shall silently "dwindle,"
And be swollen by never a Government swindle.

O then in each office of power and of trust,
Shall be seated the noble the wise, and the just,
In short, every public man, true to his vow,
Shall then be as poor and as spotless—as now.

Then these days of Shoddy—long, long passed away—
Shall be thought of, and scanned, like some well-acted play;
And retired bounty-jumpers and substitute-brokers,
Shall bring up mixed breeds of political jokers.

The word Draft will forever be cooled out of hearing;
Volunteers will have long given up volunteering;
Like the Great Alexander their mats they will emulate,
Because there are no more Worlds left them to conquer.

Then the nation shall be one political body,
And all the grandsons and granddaughters of Shoddy,
Remembering their grandsires, shall think of the manner,
They fought and they bled for the Star-Spangled Banner!

Then no patriot acting suspiciously funny,
Shall continue love of country with more love of money;
Then editors never shall deal with pretentiousness,
But write (as they now do), with strict conscientiousness.

Laertes, alas! here I rest on my oars,
And, glancing prophetic along the dim shores
Of time, I perceive thee grown grizzled and grey,
A worn out "Bohemian," retired on half-pay.

The castles thou hast on are as glossy and sleek,
That in certain they must have been out home this week:
No need to ask which is the fortunate dragon,
When we learn all about it—by reading thy paper!

Still thy pen, in the region of Art roaming not,
Proclaims to the world its artistical fact;
And sculptor artists endeavor to see
What mean "laws of color," as laid down by thee.

And shivering young poets, with shivering young books,
(Like children in arms) deprecate thy hard looks:
And seem the old song to sing, "Hey baby business!"
Whilst they prowl around wildly, for publishers hunting.

Ambitious stock actors, who shoot up like rockets,
Thy heart empty of praise, by first lining thy pockets,
Like rockets, each actor's a moment may mix—
They go up like "stars," and they come down like "sticks."

Then, so neat in thy plan of defence and attack,
And as glib with thy pen as a bookseller's hack,
When thou venturest to take up, or throw down the glove,
As the serpent art harmless,—and wise as the dove.

Will the Knights of the quill fire philippics at thee,
With thy scores all scattered as scattered can be?
Thy sword all in arms, and as little dismayed
As Washington was, at the time of the raid?

Some there are, who revere in so generous a manner,
The stars and the stripes of the star-spangled banner,
They think nothing too poor to be bartered by contract,
With the pure atmosphere of a Government contract.

So, old mushrooms! at once would lie rotting ashore,
They buy up and hire out as vessels of war.
Bringing good out of evil, they furnish our forces
Gangrened beef, mouldy biscuit, and knock-kneed glass horses.

They ride splendid steeds, and they give splendid suppers;
Of the world a patent-leather shoes they are the "uppers."
Pure patriotism to them is emboddied;
Their steeds are well-fed, and themselves are well shoddied.

And such are the friends that about thee will rise
When time shall have planted crow's feet round thine eyes;
And thy Conscience remembering thy heyday, shall sing
Of the days when Petroleum, not Cotton, was King.

O bright will the hour be, when back we have rolled
On themselves, such proud fools made of greenbacks and gold,
And Columbia her own native honor evinces,
Freed from shoddy, though not from Petroleum Princes!

Many a man we yet boast, by his country adored,
Who has flung down the pen, and has picked up the sword,
And has done a man's duty—so happy to think
He could shed his best blood, whilst he saved his best ink.

Let such form our only and true aristocracy—
Hands free from extortion, hearts pure of hypocrisy;
Around and above it these love-tints of heavy
Which melodiously gleam in the rainbow of duty.

Then, sweet will the tears be, which nourish the graves
Where the problem was wrought out, of "Freemen or Slaves,"
And pure as the breath of a glad summer's morn
The life of that country, where Freedom was born.

—Pennsylvania produced 5,572,024 bushels of rye and buckwheat last year.

—The military authorities in Louisville will not grant passes at present to citizens to go to Nashville.

—Two brothers, Richard and Thomas Almy, of Dartmouth, N. H., dined together on Thanksgiving day. One was aged 90 and the other 92 years.

—Quartermaster-General Pitkin, of Vermont, is at Washington to procure fifteen thousand stand of arms and equipments for the Vermont militia.

—The President's Message was delivered by telegraph to the Portland editors in pretty good shape, but they were puzzled by a sentence stating the public debt "falls short of the estimate of Fisher, made last December." Authorities were ransacked in vain to find out what rank as a financier this Fisher might hold, and the words were finally printed as received. By comparison with the Boston papers, it was found that "of Fisher" was only the telegraphic way of saying "official."

—The Newburyport *Herald* predicts an open winter, with mild weather, because nature foresaw it in preparing the coats for the ears of corn, and gave them but scanty covering; the streams and ponds are not yet full, which indicates that much rain instead of snow is yet to fall; the muskrats have built their houses two stories high, to avoid the rise of the waters; and the nuts are scarce, as the squirrels will have the liberty of the woods, instead of being blocked up in their holes by snow banks.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO EAGLES.—We learn from an eye-witness, of a terrible encounter between a bald and grey eagle, on the Missouri side, near the Fabius river, on Friday last. It appears that the bald eagle had picked up something out of the water, perhaps fish, when his grey brother made for it. The bald eagle appears to have known instinctively what to expect, as it is said to have set up a shrill scream the moment it saw his antagonist coming. But nevertheless it fought valorously for its prey, and did not yield it up until it was fairly vanquished. "To the victor belong the spoils," and of course the proud emblem of America bore them off in this instance. Who will not say after this, that Missouri is not "a war stricken land?" when war—cruel unrelenting war—from the knife to the hilt, and from the beak to the talons, not only exists on terra firma, but extends even into the mid-air of the ethereal heavens.—*Quincy Herald.*

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

LACES.
LACE COLLARS,
LACE SETS,
DUCHESS COLLARS,
CHURCH COLLARS,
QUEEN MARY COLLARS,
At Low Prices.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED SLEEVES,
TRIMMED SETS,
Cheap, by
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
TURNED HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

HOSIERY,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.

GLOVES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

EVENING DRESSES.
Latest Novelties just received from Paris, by
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK GOODS,
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH CHINTZES, etc.
All the above at Low Prices for the HOLIDAYS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
12-13thstu No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

THE MOST USEFUL,
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT SAMUEL'S BROTHERS',
Read the List of Articles.
LINEN HOSES—A very large assortment of plain, hemstitched, and embroidered Hoses. Very cheap.
LACE COLLARS—Cambric Collars and Sets. Very cheap.
FANCY BACK COMBS—A very large assortment of the most beautiful styles of fancy back, at half the regular retail prices.
GLOVES—GLOVES—A very large assortment of Silk, Fleecy Lined, Cloth Gloves, and all other kinds of Gloves. Very low.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
The largest assortment of Balmoral Skirts in the City. From $1 00 to $12 00 each. Very cheap.
MERINO GOODS.
The largest stock of Ladies', Men's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Merino Undershirts and Drawers in the City, at very lowest prices.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
The best and cheapest Hosiery in the City.
LADIES', MENS', AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
Cotton, Woollen, and Merino Hosiery. The largest assortment of every size, quality and description.
SATCHELS! SATCHELS!
A very large assortment of French Morocco Satchels. Very cheap.
LACE VEILS! LACE VEILS!
A very large assortment of black Lace Veils, at all prices, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' silk and woollen Scarfs.
Hair Brushes, Combs, Silk Braids.
Corsets, Linen Bosoms, and a large assortment of Fancy Goods, much lower than at any other store in the city, at SAMUEL'S BROS., No. 109 N. EIGHTH Street,
12-13-6t Third store above Arch.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CLOSING OUT,
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,
Would call the attention of the Public to his splendid stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
Comprising a full line of every variety of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,
Suitable for
USEFUL PRESENTS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
12-14 10trp Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
EYRE & LANDELL,
MERRIMAC CALICOES,
FAST COLORS FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
NEW DE LAINES
FOR CHRISTMAS.
3000 Yards French Chinnzes, Yard Wide,
Fifty Cents, 12-10-13t

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO.,
No. 631 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE
CLOSING OUT
THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
12-10-13t OF
MEN'S WEAR
FAR BELOW GOLD VALUE.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fst-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Organized Under the Laws of New York.

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William street, New York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 45 Exchange place, New York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 40 Broad street, New York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 131 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New York.
VICE PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER,
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 William Street, New York,
No. 121 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Capital Stock, 300,000 Shares.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
STOCK SUBJECT TO NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

50,000 Shares, or $100,000, Reserved for Working Capital.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE SHARES OF THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN ALREADY TAKEN IN
New York and Philadelphia,
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN BUT FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER AT THE OFFICES NAMED BELOW:—

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
At Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 52 William Street.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
12-15-6t No. 45 Exchange Place.

BULLION CREEK
OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
200,000 SHARES.....$2 50 PAR VALUE.
Working Capital, $35,000.
OFFICE, No. 114 S. SIXTH STREET.

PRESIDENT,
WALTER J. BUDD.
TREASURER,
DELL NOBLIT, JR.
SECRETARY,
JOHN ROBERTS.
DIRECTORS,

JAMES GRAHAM,	WALTER J. BUDD,
JAMES W. CARSON,	JOHN NOBLIT,
G. D. WOLFF,	EDWARD GLENN,
WARNER M. KAISON,	D. W. DENISON,
DELL NOBLIT, JR.,	H. B. BENNERS.

The property of this Company is all in Venango County, and in fee simple. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 114 S. SIXTH Street, second story, front room, or at the Treasurer's, No. 322 S. SECOND Street, at which place subscriptions for stock can be made. A limited number of shares only to be sold. 12-13-stuthstrp

THIS WILL INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT the person by the name of JOHN MORGAN, who appeared before Judge Allison on Tuesday last on the charge of stealing a watch, is not JOHN MORGAN,
11* 12t No. 1314 N. SECOND Street.

EXERCISE IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH;
ALL EXERCISE IS NOT A PLEASURE;
BUT SKATING IS A PLEASURE, AND
SKATING IS A MOST HEALTHFUL EXERCISE.
ERGO! LET EVERYBODY SKATE.
Go to the NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
Twenty-first and Columbia Avenue.
Every attention shown to Ladies and Children. Only one minute to walk from the Ridge Avenue Cars, on a level pavement. 1*
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

SKATING, SKATING.
FINE SKATING
ON
PARK,
Thirty-First and Walnut Sts.
SAMUEL SIMES,
1t TREASURER.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Card from the Trustees.

No. 52 WILLIAM STREET, New York,
December 14, 1864.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

It is advertised that 50,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company will be reserved as WORKING CAPITAL. To prevent misconception, the management desire to state that

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH ($100,000),

will be deposited with the Company's Bankers, to be used only in the development of the magnificent property belonging to the Company, and for the legitimate contingent expenses.

A large majority of the stock having been taken, the books will soon be closed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President,
FOR THE TRUSTEES.
R. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

Subscription Agents in Philadelphia,
CLARKSON & CO.,
12-15-6t No. 121 S. THIRD Street.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 435 CHESNUT ST., PHILADA.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
200,000 SHARES....PAR VALUE, $5 00.

The Walnut Bend region has the character of being first-class Oil territory, and is justly termed "The Oil Basin." A remarkable fact connected with the locality is, that no well has ever been bored that did not yield Oil. Upper Walnut Island is in the very heart of the Oil Basin. It is about two miles from Oil Creek, and a less distance from Cherry Run. From its natural position, it affords working facilities which but few farms or tracts of land on the river possess. It contains about twenty acres, and is a half-mile in length, thus giving about a mile of river front. At the lower end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the celebrated "Lamb" wells; on the east side of the river, the no less noted "Star" wells; on the upper end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the "Warren Bros." wells; and a short distance above, the "Horton" well; on the east side of the river, directly opposite, is the "Bruner" property, admitted by practical men to be one of the best locations on the river. There can be no question, therefore, in regard to its being first-class Oil territory. Another great advantage it has, is its natural position, which separates it from all other properties. Many good wells have ceased to yield Oil, by being tapped by parties boring in the adjoining lot; such could not happen on the island. Another advantage is easy access to the island. Shipments of Oil can be made without trouble, and the price paid on the river for Oil is about one dollar per barrel more than is paid on the creek.

Developments Made and in Progress.

This Company was organized with the intention of obtaining the largest possible return for the stockholders. To accomplish this object, the Company are sinking three wells on their own account. One of them is yielding at the rate of fifty barrels per day; another is down 585 feet; the third one has been sunk to the first rock, with a very good show of Oil.

In addition to the above, there are seven wells being sunk by responsible parties, who pay all expenses, and give to this Company one-half of all the Oil produced. One of these parties is now making arrangements for boring five more wells, and expects to have them all completed during the next four months. This development will give fifteen wells, of which the Company will have all the Oil from three, and the half of the Oil from twelve. Over fifty wells can be bored without interfering with each other. The entire island will be developed as soon as practicable.

OFFICERS.
A. G. CATTELL, PRESIDENT.
WM. GETTY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL,	MORRIS R. STROUD,
JOHN GARRETT,	WM. GETTY,
	J. WARNER ERWIN, 12-13-6p

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

KINGS AND HEIRS TO THRONES LOOKING FOR WIVES.

First on the list is the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, heir apparent to a sceptre that extends over one seventh of the habitable globe—an empire that has its feet upon three continents, and upon two of them possesses a broader area than any other nation. He is twenty-one years old, handsome, proud, self-willed, as are all the Romanoffs. He resembles, in appearance and character, his grandfather Nicholas, who was in his day among the first sovereigns of Europe. The ugly habit of his imperial ancestors of beating their wives, now that Russia has passed its thousandth year of existence, and civilization has reformed the people and softened their manner, is no longer an objection to him.

When the matter of his marriage was first spoken of, some one said that there were but five princesses within the circle of his choice, three of whom he disliked, and the other two were objectionable to his father. This, however, was not true. The Russian emperors have married from among the virgins who adorn the residences of the kings, dukes, and other rulers of Germany, the only thing required of them being the adoption of the Greek Church as their religion. In the days of Peter the Great, and also of Catherine II, it is affirmed that when a wife was wanted for a grand duke they sent to the then hundred German courts to have the most beautiful of the Princesses sent to St. Petersburg, that a selection might be made, the chosen one being retained and the rest sent back. However that may have been, there were very few of the poor Germans who were not glad to furnish an Empress for Russia. Nicholas married the Princess of Prussia, so that the present Czar is cousin to the Prussian King; and the present Czar, Alexander II, married the Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt. This was a marriage of affection, his wife not being selected for him, but one of his own choice from among a host of German Princesses. The same liberty was given to the present Grand Duke, who is betrothed to the second daughter of the King of Denmark, the Princess Dagmar, who is much handsomer than her sister, the Princess of Wales. This Danish alliance may give to Russia what she has long desired, the control of the entrance to the Baltic Sea. It will give Denmark, also, what in her extremity she needs—a strong friend.

THE KING OF GREECE.

At the same time that a Danish Princess goes to Russia, a Russian Princess is going to a Dane—if so the family of the Danish King, which is purely German, may be called—George I, King of the Greeks, about 21 years old, who is betrothed to the very young and only daughter of the Emperor of Russia. The alliance, therefore, between the royal families of Russia and Denmark is to be double; and again Russia will take a step towards the realization of her great ambition, an idea that has filled her mind from the days of Peter, viz.:—the acquisition of the Turkish empire in Europe, through a union with the Greeks, and so a way to the ocean on the south.

If these marriages should take place, a most singular fortune will have befallen a poor German family (of pure Teutonic blood for a thousand years) which now rules Denmark—in its advancement to high honors and great power. The father, by the choice of the Great Powers, is King of Denmark; by election, a son is King of the Greeks; by marriage, the first daughter will be Queen-consort of Great Britain, Ireland, and colonies that extend around the globe; and by marriage, the second daughter will be Empress-consort of Russia, that numbers seventy millions of inhabitants. But one other daughter remains, and rumor has it that the French Emperor has his eye on her for the wife of the Prince Imperial, and future Empress of France. In that case they will rule the world.

There has been a great deal of romance with this family in marrying. An uncle to these girls and the Greek king, Duke Charles, head of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sunderburg-Glucksburg, married the divorced wife of Frederick VII of Denmark, for reasons, says the London *Spectator*, wonderful enough to fill a three-volume novel. The Duke is her senior by six years. The eldest aunt, Princess Mary, is connected with another romance, which ended in a morganatic marriage with a Colonel Lasperg, at whose death, in 1843, she gave her hand in fresh morganatic alliance to a Count of Hohenthal. The next aunt, Princess Frederica, an exceedingly handsome and accomplished lady, married in early life the reigning Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, who not long after became mentally affected, so as to be incapacitated for government. The decrease of happiness, however, brought with it an increase of power to the Princess Frederica, who is now styled Duchess co-Regent of Anhalt-Bernburg. The history of another aunt is more striking still. Princess Louise was a beautiful, some twenty years ago, one of the most beauteous of royal ladies in Germany, and, as such, was naturally surrounded by a host of high-born admirers. The wooing, however, was unsuccessful in every instance, and one after the other all had to retire from the matrimonial field, hopeless of the hand of the fair Princess. The romance ended by Princess Louise becoming a nun, entering the little convent of Itzehoe, in Holstein, to the dignity of abbess of which she was elected in August, 1860. Very recently an uncle, Prince de Noer, has married at Paris Miss Mary Estelle Lee, of New York. This marriage would have been morganatic but that the Prince was willing to renounce his title to wed one of common blood.

THE HEIR OF ITALY.

Next to the above named matrimonially inclined, comes Prince Humbert, heir apparent to the throne of Italy, with its twenty millions of people. He will become head of the House of Savoy, which is the oldest reigning family in Europe, dating historically from Humbert of the "White Hands," Marquis of Savoy, and covering a period of more than eight hundred years, and the reigns of forty sovereigns, who have been involved in nearly all the general wars and treaties since 1000. This house has been distinguished for ability and courage. All writers on European politics have acknowledged this. Montesquieu, in his "Spirit of Laws," renders them a splendid eulogy, and Robertson, in his "History," gives the reasons for the fact. Prince Humbert is twenty-one years old; like his father, brave to rashness. He was in command of a brigade in the war against Austria when only fifteen years old. He is beautiful in person, extremely democratic in his habits, and a great favorite with the people. Like his father he is also fond of hunting and all manly exercises; but unless he has more social virtue, whoever becomes his wife will be annoyed by his strange acquaintances. Recently he has visited Paris and London, where it was thought he might marry. The Empress Eugenie was very anxious to introduce him to her dearest friend, Princess Anne Murat, who is several years his senior, born in this country, at Philadelphia, in 1841, the daughter of Napoleon Lucien Murat and Caroline G. Fraser, a Southern lady. The alliance was expected to do away with the Murat claim to the crown of Naples. But Prince Humbert returned, neither pleased with the daughters of Britain nor France; and now we are told that he will wed a daughter of Francis Joseph of Austria, who is to bring Venetia to her husband as a dowry. This may be doubted, as the Austrian Emperor has no daughter ten years old. If the Prince is looking to material things in a matrimonial alliance, he should seek it, not in the house of Austria, but, contrary to royal usage, in the daughter of Nature's nobleman, Joseph Garibaldi, of Caprera—him who did so much to add Lombardy to Sardinia; whose sword won Sicily, when Victor Emanuel dared not endorse his action; who annexed Naples to the crown of Italy; and who has been content to live poor, and suffer from painful wounds, if he might have the gratitude of the people in laboring for United Italy.

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

The new King of Bavaria, who was educated in the greatest simplicity, and who is reported never to have had any money in his pocket till he was eighteen, is in as much trouble to find himself a wife. At one time he looked to the daughter of the King of Hanover, but she was a Protestant heretic, while his subjects were Catholic. Then he was to wed the daughter of the Roman Duchess of Leuchtenberg, whose grandmother was the Empress Josephine, and her mother daughter to the Czar Nicholas, and therefore nearly related to the Emperors of Russia and France; but again his people were alarmed at an alliance with a "schismatic" Greek. Now it is said that he will marry the Infanta Isabella, daughter of the Queen of Spain, as yet only thirteen years old.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF HOLLAND, ETC.

We have not space minutely to notice others—the Crown Prince of Holland, who in this country would be denominated a fast young man; the Count de Flanders, who awaits for old Leopold's crown, which came by successive marriages with the royal families of England and France, and which the wise father will endeavor to secure by the same line of policy; and Prince Elimar von Oldenberg, brother of the Grand Duke, who is about to take the accomplished Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria, and who, to her father Prince Albert, was best beloved of all his children. This connection is expected to render England favorable to the claims of the house of Oldenberg upon Schleswig-Holstein. On this side the water, the two Princesses of Brazil are to marry Princes of the Orleans family. Prince Louis, Count of Eu, the eldest son of the Duke of Nemours, is to marry the elder, who has for her dowry an empire that yields only to China and Russia in extent. He is twenty-two years old, has distinguished himself in the Spanish army, Marshal O'Donnell decorating him on the field of battle for his bravery; and through his mother, who was of the house of Saxe Coburg Gotha, he is related to Queen Victoria, the King of Portugal, and numerous other sovereigns. The younger is to wed the Duke de Saxe, who on his father's side has the same connections as the Count of Eu has on his mother's, and on the maternal the same as the Count has on the paternal, being grandson of Louis Philippe; and both of them are cousins to the Count de Paris, who claims the throne of France.—*Exchange paper.*

A Temple to Literature.

In her recently published "Year in China," Mrs. H. Dwight Williams gives this account of temples in that country dedicated to literature and to war:—

"As we passed on in the midst of these surroundings, we finally entered one of the gates of the old city, and threading a long street occupied by stone-cutters, reached a Confucian temple, sacred to the Goddess of Literature. The idols of this temple consist of simple tablets dedicated to Confucius, and other sages. Highly ornamented ones, also, of very large size, and brilliantly painted—having been presented to the temple by different emperors—were suspended above those of the sages. No tablet of the latter—not even that of Confucius—can receive equal honor and adoration with that of the Emperor. At each side of these, on tables or small altars, were arranged smaller tablets of the disciples of Confucius. The handsome roof of this temple—which had the appearance of being groined—was painted in a dark rich brown and deep red, reminding us of the fretted Gothic style.

"The entrance to the Temple of Mars—which we next visited—was guarded by fierce-looking lions; and being in mourning for the Emperor Hien-Fung, then recently deceased, was draped with white. The floor was also covered with white calico. Here, when the Emperor dies, the high officials and military men repair; and for three days—bowing and prostrating themselves before an empty throne—mourn and bewail the dead. An appointed groaner leads in these wails and prostrations; and when the mourners have assumed the attitude of humble grief, a signal is given, and the yellow silk curtains in front of the throne being drawn around them, they are left to their sorrow."

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET, ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 407 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $2.50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-3m

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $30; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $850; of 200 shares, $7000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Donalson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons, to be extended to 180,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7.50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal-yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayor Boyer.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.

A. B. JARDIN, Secretary. 11-12-1m

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,

11-12-1m No. 611 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UPPER ISLAND OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $250,000.

50,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE, $5.00.

The Walnut Bend region has the character of being first-class Oil Territory, and is justly termed "The Oil Basin." A remarkable fact connected with the locality is, that no well has ever been bored that did not yield Oil. UPPER WALNUT ISLAND is in the very heart of the Oil Basin. It is about two miles from Oil Creek, and a less distance from Cherry Run. From its natural position it affords working facilities which but few farms or tracts of land on the creek or river possess. It contains about twenty acres, and is a half mile in length, thus giving about a mile of river front. At the lower end of the Island, on the west side of the river, are the celebrated "Lamb" Wells; on the east side of the river, the no less noted "Starr" Wells; at the upper end of the Island, on the west side of the river, are the "Warren Brothers" Wells; and a short distance above, the "Horton" Well; and on the east side of the river directly opposite, is the "Brunner" property, admitted by practical men to be one of the best locations on the river. There can be no question, therefore, in regard to its being first-class Oil Territory. Another great advantage it has in its natural position, which separates it from all other properties. Many good wells have ceased to yield oil, by being tapped by parties boring in the adjoining lot; such could not happen on the Island. Another advantage is the easy access to the Island. Shipments of oil can be made without trouble, and the price paid on the river for oil is about one dollar per barrel more than is paid on the creek.

The Upper Island Oil Company has been chartered under the general Mining Laws of this State.

DEVELOPMENTS.

The developments are being vigorously prosecuted. Five wells are now being sunk, and five more will be commenced as soon as the engines can be procured. The Company has property enough to sink thirty wells, and having been organized solely for the purpose of development, every effort will be made to obtain the largest possible yield of oil. The success of the "Fair Well," on Walnut Island, now pumping over fifty barrels per day of pure oil, is an indication of what the Island may be expected to produce. This Company receives one-half of all the oil, and the Walnut Island Oil Company the other half. The large development going on should make the stock of this Company a desirable investment.

OFFICERS.

A. C. CATTELL, PRESIDENT.

WM. GETTY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

DIRECTORS.

A. C. CATTELL,	A. R. CHAMBERS,
M. R. STROUD,	WILLIAM GETTY.
12-14-2t	ROBERT BOYD.

THE DRAKE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.

$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,

President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS D. WATTSON,

Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 529 Market St

TREASURER,

SAMUEL WORK,

Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street

DIRECTORS,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,

THOMAS D. WATTSON,

R. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown,

WM. D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.

GEORGE F. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.

A. W. LEISENRING, Cashier Manch Chunk Bank,

EDWARD SHIFFER, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Coldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, and admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking Houses of

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

13-7-tf

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS Made to order, at No. 202 CARTER Street,

11-23 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

FOR SALE.—TO PRINTERS.—IMPOSING stone, large size, in first-rate order. Apply at this office. 10-9

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.

$50,000 Cash Reserved as Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES, $2.50 PER SHARE.

STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

This Company owns OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES of territory, in the choicest localities east and west of the Allegheny river, adjoining Venango county, and has already a valuable producing interest in its saw mill and timber.

Subscription Books are now opened, and Subscriptions received at the offices of the Company,

Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings, S. THIRD STREET, BELOW WALNUT,

And at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO., No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

WILLIAM D. SMITH, Treasurer.

12-9-6t tuthsu B. J. HARRISON, M. D., Secretary.

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORBERT.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.

EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.

JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1626 Arch street, Philada.

DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 606 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.

E. E. FORTER, M. D., Wilmington.

WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Lease, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil: several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF, No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1864. 11-29

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $200,000. 20,000 Shares $10 Par.

PRESIDENT.
WATSON MALONE.

MANAGERS.

WATSON MALONE,	HUGH STEVENSON,
MICHAEL C. BOYER,	THOS. J. LANCASTER,
F. BLACKBURNE, Jr.,	JAMES G. FARRIRA,
	ALEXANDER F. BEAM.

TREASURER.
THOMAS J. LANCASTER.

SECRETARY.
HENRY C. STEVENSON.

This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 229 S. SECOND Street.

JAS. H. STEVENSON, GENERAL AGENT.

11-25-tuthslm

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS OIL PROPERTY,

CONTAINING OVER 600 ACRES BORING TERRITORY,

Or good parties desiring to assist in raising a bona fide paying Oil Company, can confer with a responsible party who owns the property and desires to sell, by addressing

WM. R. S. CHESTER, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, FOR THREE DAYS.

12-13-3t

THE OAK BALL OIL COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

$20,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

100,000 Shares. $5 Par Each.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50 PER SHARE, FULL PAID.

PRESIDENT,
HECTOR TYNDALE.

TREASURER,
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

DIRECTORS,

HECTOR TYNDALE,	J. C. FISHER,
HENRY CARSON,	WILLIAM ANSPACH,
WILLIAM M. GREINER,	J. C. FRYER,
HENRY E. SIMPSON.	

The property of the above Company consists of over 460 (four hundred and sixty) acres of Land in fee simple, situated on the Sugar Camp Branch of Stuart's run, Venango county, Pennsylvania, lying between Oil creek on a line between the Hyde and Egbert, Story, and McElheny Farms and the Allegheny river, in the heart of the oil regions, nearly two miles on each side of the run, of borable territory, with room for the sinking of hundreds of wells, and is considered by experienced persons in the oil business invaluable as oil-producing territory. There are oil wells in every direction near this property, producing large yields.

The utmost energy is being, and will be, directed to the development of this property to make it productive and remunerative to the stockholders.

The Company own a lease of one and a quarter acres on the Culbertson tract, on the Allegheny river, nearly adjoining continuous pumping wells of forty barrels per day. A well has just been put in operation; is 420 feet deep, from which they are now receiving ten (10) barrels of oil per day, and increasing. It is within a few hundred yards of the celebrated Hussey and McBride and Heydrick wells, and others which have and are producing largely. There is room on this tract for three or four more wells, and on which wells will be sunk without delay. On the main property engine, tools, &c., are being placed, and contracts being made for the sinking of several other wells.

A large portion of the stock having already been subscribed, the books will remain open for a short period for the remaining shares, at the subscription price, $2.50 per share, full paid.

For further information, apply to

J. C. FRYER, No. 113 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864. 12-13-6t

SOUTHWESTERN OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

PAR OF EACH SHARE, $10.

OFFICE, No. 521 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

E. TRACY,	JOHN A. WRIGHT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,	JAMES FULLER, M. D.,
ADAM WARTHMAN,	(Fayette County.)

PRESIDENT,
E. TRACY.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

SECRETARY,
SAMUEL S. MOON.

TREASURER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

LANDS IN GREENE AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.

THIRTY-TWO MILES OF OIL FRONT.

A limited number of Shares will be sold at the Subscription price of 12-10-6t

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,

(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL, PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

11-17-12*

COAL OIL, AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,

can be supplied at lowest cash prices with CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOKS, STOCK LEDGERS, DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer, S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

11-26-6w

WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES, OF THE PAR VALUE OF $5.00 EACH.

Working Capital, $30,000.

Books of Subscription for FIFTEEN THOUSAND Shares of Stock, at TWO DOLLARS per Share, opened at the Office of the Company,

No. 427 WALNUT STREET,

Or Subscriptions may be left with any member of the Board of Directors,

PRESIDENT,
JAMES M. CONARD.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN H. CARR.

DIRECTORS,

JAMES M. CONARD, No. 625 Market street,
JOHN H. GRAHAM, No. 427 Market street.
JOS. B. SHEPPARD, No. 1008 Chesnut street.
COATES WALTON, No. 612 Market street.
WM. HART CARR, No. 1304 S. Broad street.

The Oil lands of the Company consist of the following described tracts, embracing, in all, one hundred and fifty-two (152) acres.

TRACT NO. 1

contains fifty-six (56) acres, situated at the junction of Bores' Run and the Ohio river, with a frontage on both the river and run.

TRACT NO. 2

contains forty (40) acres, adjoining No. 1.

Nos. 1 and 2 are leased for fifteen years, three-fourths of the oil accruing to the Company. They embrace the entire valley of the run for nearly one mile.

TRACT NO. 3

contains fifty-six acres, owned by the Company in fee simple, located on Fifteen creek, which empties into the Little Muskingum river. The Messrs. Tack Brothers, who have been so successful on the Horse Neck property in Virginia, are now sinking a well on the adjoining tract, within six hundred feet of our line. 12-10-1m

PENNSYLVANIA IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

Office, No. 139 S. Fifth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

200,000 SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Reserved Capital, $250,000.

PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,	JOHN M. POMEROY,
D. K. JACKMAN,	ELISHA W. DAVIS,
J. C. BOMBERGER,	PETER B. SMALL.

SECRETARY.
JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURER.
ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has 120 acres of land, in fee, on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, and adjoining Lanahans, with 110 rods front on the river, and 75 rods front on Lay's Run. Hon. C. P. Ramsdell, Editor of the Oil City "Monitor," and agent for this land, assures the Company that it will sell in lots for $100,000, reserving the Oil right, which is worth $100,000 additional. Immediate revenue will be derived for the Company from the sale of these lots; and the Company have two good engines with complete fixtures, to operate immediately for Oil. The territory in this immediate locality has never failed to produce profitably.

Also, 160 acres, in fee simple, in the celebrated Cherry Run District, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, whose stock is now worth $40 per share. The Company now have offers, which will be accepted, for sinking wells on lease, without any cost to the corporation and one-half the proceeds to go to the Company. The Curtin and St. Nicholas Companies are in this immediate locality, and their stock is now commanding a large premium. In addition, the Company has 40 acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Tree Run, which empties into Oil Creek and is the best-producing section of the Oil territory; and 110 acres, in fee simple, on Walnut Bend, five miles above the mouth of Oil Creek, and not over two miles from the celebrated Reed well, now producing over two hundred barrels per day.

Also, the lease of three tracts of land, two on Oil Creek each producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Allegheny river, producing ten barrels per day of heavy Oil worth now twenty-one dollars per barrel. The Company now receives three-fourths of the proceeds of the last named well, and one-half of the other two. Each of these tracts will be developed by the Company by sinking additional wells, and the engines and fixtures are now on hand to do it.

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and the have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions must be made promptly, as more than one-half of the stock is already engaged.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Company. 12-13-6t

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each
Subscription Price.....$2.50

10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No 314 MARKET St., Philadelphia

No. 1 A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet down, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 500 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 550 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.

No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; will meet a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Well, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. Six acres in fee in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediate surrounding this property are the prospecting wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 12-12-1m

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

WAYFARING.

From the German.

I knocked in vain at the rich man's door;
A farthing is all he gives to the poor.

Gently I tapped at Affection's gate;
Ten others were wooing; I was too late.

Fain would I approach Honor's castled abode,
No spurs had I won, no palfrey I rode.

Where Industry toils 'a pittance to gain,
I met only rags, starvation, and pain.

Through life I have sought the abode of Content;
It beckoned, but vanished when nearer I went.

One cottage I found; 'twas glassy and low;
Thither for refuge at last I may go.

Its portals are open to welcome each guest;
There many before me in silence sought rest.

A VISIT TO THE GREAT VOLCANO OF KILAUEA.

Among all the objects of natural scenery in the world, the one pre-eminent for its terrible grandeur is the great crater of Kilauea. Although this lake of molten lava, with its clouds of sulphur and billows of fire, has been repeatedly described, its constant changes make it an object of ever-renewed interest. It was recently visited by Walter M. Lamau, an old Californian, who gives a stirring description of its present appearance in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of October 22, from which we take the following extracts:—

THE CRATER.

"The crater is of gigantic dimensions. It is of an oval form, upwards of three miles in length, by two and a half in breadth, with perpendicular walls or sides from 600 to 1000 feet in depth, paved with a black flooring of lava. In its centre is the living lake of fire—the surface of which cannot at present be seen from the outer rim of the crater, and which in the day-time, from that position, shows only a slumbering pit—surrounded by jagged walls of desolation, from which the smoke slowly and continually ascends and rolls off, generally to the northwest. To the right hand are the sulphur beds, native deposits containing thousands of tons of sulphur. In front and on each hand are innumerable rifts and chasms in the earth, known as 'steam holes,' from which vapor continually arises, and in which the heat is of various degrees, from moderately warm to scalding. The phenomena exhibited by the action of this escaping steam on the atmospheric air—on moonlight nights—are said at times to be wonderful and grand. A jagged pathway, a short distance from the house, leads down into what may be termed the first bench of the crater, where stunted trees and ferns contend for a foothold on the very borders of eternal fire and ruin. Here also the ohelo, a juicy berry, hangs abundant on the bushes, and the strawberries ripen in the sun."

DOWN IN THE ABYSS.

"The weather on this and the succeeding night was inauspicious for a visit to the crater; and not until the 27th was our party favored with a night visit to the burning lake. At 3½ P. M. our preparations being completed, we started, intending to remain, if circumstances favored us, until the following morning. The weather was dubious, for a thick mist commenced falling as we began the descent. Following our guides, we scrambled down at the first bench, and moved along over the trodden path, carefully avoiding the gaps and steam cracks. In looking from the upper bank one does not realize the depth and dimensions of this immense bowl in the earth, but the descent and consequent fatigue remind him of it. A walk of some half or three-quarters of a mile, sometimes ascending and sometimes descending, brings you to the lava floor of the crater—an impressive sight, as if molten iron had rolled up in huge billows, and cooled upon the gravelly shore, from which you step upon their adamantine surface. What from the upper bank appears a comparative level, proves to be rough and jagged, and rifted into a thousand fantastic and tortuous forms, changing with every advancing step. Deep chasms occur frequently, caused by the cracking of the lava, of from six inches to four feet in breadth, varying in depth to forty feet or more. Across this rugged and awful pavement you advance towards the Stygian lake in the centre, passing cones and pinnacles of lava rock, sometimes thrown up in ridges like a mountain chain, at other times in isolated singleness. Several of these are miniature craters of themselves, thirty to fifty feet high, expelling flame and sulphurous vapors with the noise of an iron furnace. One remarkable manifestation of this kind bears a strong resemblance to a chapel in ruins, with its towers, and pinnacles, and battlemented walls still standing and looking as if seared and blasted by fire. To this has appropriately been given the name of 'Pele's Church.' By direction, our guides diverged from the direct path, deflecting to the left hand, in order to show us the 'caves,' as they are called. These are immense chasms in the lava floor, down which we clambered from 30 to 50 feet, and thence under the overhanging roof of broken lava, for a distance of 150 to 200 feet further, to the great peril of life and limb. We were preceded by our guides with lanterns. Spiracles of lava, incrusted with a species of gypsum, are here obtained, and stalagmites of most curious and beautiful formation sometimes reward the patience and danger of the explorer. But the caves themselves are very pits of Erebus, from which, after an hour or more expended in threading their dark mysterores, we were glad to emerge once again to the light.

THE BURNING LAKE.

"Resuming our path towards the Burning Lake, as the day declined, with careful step we clamber down the inequalities and mount the congealed waves of lava for about a mile and a quarter; but long before we come to the brim of the abyss we are made aware of its activity by the noise of the terrible cauldron. It is quite impossible to convey an adequate description of this terrible scene. The reader is apt to think the relator carried away by the enthusiasm of his feelings, and fears he may be listening to the language of hyperbole and exaggeration; but no language can truly describe what is absolutely indescribable. For the last half century travelers have, at various times, visited the crater of Kilauea, and hardly any two visitors have agreed in their description. This is not strange either, for this ever-burning and unquenchable lake—this awful valve for the pent-up flames of earth's centre—is ever changing its aspect, ever grand, mysterious, terrible!

"The surface of the lake, on the occasion of our visit, appeared to be about 40 feet below the rim upon which we stood, which rim or bank is composed of different strata of calcareous and other earths of exceedingly irregular formation. A depression in the shores of this pit appeared on our right hand, as we stood facing the northeast, from the rifts and chasms of which sulphurous vapors arose, and were swept off to the north, along with the clouds of smoke from the burning lake. On the left hand, the bank rose to a cliff some 30 feet higher than the level of the rim elsewhere; part of this cliff or precipice had, some few weeks previous to our visit, broken off and fallen into the pit; the rest threatens to follow, a wide chasm being visible between it and the rest of the bank. The part remaining assumes, from a standpoint of some 60 feet to the right hand, the severe outline of a human face, gazing down into the boiling cauldron, whose flaming surface casts through the gloom of night a spectral illumination over the hard features of this lava Sphinx. In the centre of the lake arose an island of hardened or congealed lava of the apparent area of 10 by 20 yards, and elevated some 15 or 40 feet above the surface. The lava flood was, with slight interruptions of a few minutes, in continual action during the five hours we remained. Around the whole rim of the lake, where the lava impinged against the banks, a circle of sheeted flame and molten fire glowed with intense brilliancy, and a like belt of boiling fire encircled the island in the centre; while every few minutes, in one or other part of the surface, the lava cauldron would commence to heave in fiery throes, momentarily accelerating in force, propelling the jets of crimson metal up 10, 15, 20, and 30 feet—indeed oftentimes as high as the bank upon which we stood. These fiery jets would run one into another, until frequently as many as six or eight were in furious action together, when their united power would suddenly open a blazing seam across the blackening surface of the lake, which had rapidly cooled since the convulsion of two or three minutes previous, and then the liquid fluid released from the hardening crust which kept it down, would roll in flaming embers across the whole surface and then dash upon the Stygian shore."

FACTS CONCERNING THE VOLCANO.

"The crater of Kilauea is situated on the eastern flank of Mauna Loa, at an altitude of about 5000 feet, and is approached by a not very difficult rise from Hilo of 30 miles. A shorter ride of 10 miles from the little bay of Apua, on the south-eastern coast of the island, would be attended with less fatigue than the journey via Hilo, but vessels rarely touch at that point. Passengers by steamer from Honolulu sometimes land at Kawaihae, on the western coast, and ride across the island to Hilo; but it is a rough journey of 80 or 100 miles. For many reasons the trip by the way of Hilo is preferable.

"The volcano has been in positive activity since it first became known to civilized man, and in all probability for ages previously; but its activity varies greatly at different times. Several tremendous eruptions have occurred within the remembrance of our generation. From 1832, for three years, the volcano was in a state of unusual energy. In the latter part of January, 1855, a great eruption took place on Mauna Loa, when a new crater was formed at a much higher altitude than that of Kilauea. The lava torrent took then a northerly direction, and rolling over the plateau of another mountain plunged into the sea, destroying a small fishing village in its course. Observers of this phenomenon, who hastened to Hawaii, were repaid by a spectacle of unparalleled grandeur. The fire rose 250 feet above the crater in a cone of flame, and the plunging lava curved along the mountain sides like a fiery serpent, leaping in a solid flame from precipice to precipice.

"When Mr. Ellis visited Kilauea, in 1822, he and his associates saw 51 conical crater islands of various sizes, rising round the edge, or from the surface of the burning lake. Half of these emitted smoke or flame, or vomited streams of lava. Tradition, and the observations of the residents of the Islands, all go to prove that the volcano is in a constant transition state, sometimes more active, sometimes less, though for the past few years its general activity has undoubtedly decreased, notwithstanding its occasional fiery outbursts. Estimates of its present superficies vary. We thought it could not be less than 700 feet in diameter.

"The dark mythology of the Hawaiians has invested this appropriate arena with additional horror. It is the dwelling-place of their awful goddess, Pele, the prime divinity of their pantheon. Here, in company with her subordinate demons, she bathed and disported in its sulphur waves. Christian courage, here, too, subdued supernatural terror, when, in 1825, the convert chieftainess Kapiolania, braved the anger of the goddess, and the attendant terrors of the path, by descending alone into the crater, and casting with her own hands into the seething gulf the sacred berries, as an open and avowed act of desecration."

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
12-10-stuth-11-12 Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12-9-tJ11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August A. D. 1864, has certified to me that "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of the said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st Section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, November 29, 1864. 12-2-18t

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States:

I do, therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 30th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me, that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 30th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
8-4 Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELRY WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-3p

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$8 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the Heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11-30-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus making the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 30 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel T. Bodine,	Philip S. Minnis,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Isaac Hazlehurst,

Samuel Work.
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-17tf JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of
FIVE DOLLARS,
granting insurance to the amount of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury to disabilitating the assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for $500 with $5 per week compensation can be had for $25 premium, or any other sum between $500 and $5000 at proportionate rates.

WM. J. BATTERSON, President.
ROONEY DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.
F. Rachford Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company, Chairman.
Isaac P. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Samuel Cozzens, firm of Cozzens & Altemus.
B. R. Comegys, Cashier Philadelphia Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Merchant.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
John D. Taylor, firm Taylor, Gillespie & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James West, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
11-12 stuth&J1 No. 404 WALNUT Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington screw Dock,
3-11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF.
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 611 CHESNUT Street,
opposite State House.
10-4-6m

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
30-16 No. 1031 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 68 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Warping.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
9-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the respective offices of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New York City, and Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in either city, at the option of the contractor —
200 000 ARMY BLANKETS, wool, grey (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre); to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.
Proposals will be received for the delivery of Blankets of either American or English manufacture, but must be, in all respects, equal to the Army Standard, at the respective depots where they are to be delivered.
Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he, or they, will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Blankets" and those for New York should be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER, Depot Quartermaster-General, New York city, and those for Philadelphia should be addressed to
Colonel HERMAN BIGGS,
Quartermaster's Department,
Philadelphia.
12-12-7t

WAGON COVERS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 8, 1864.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for
WAGON COVERS—Army Size and Pattern.
Bids will be considered for Army Wagon Covers of Cotton or Linen Duck. Each cover to be 14 feet 6 inches long, by 9 feet 4 inches wide. The Duck must be free from size, and equal in quality to that measuring 28½ inches wide, and weighing 8 ounces to the linear yard. The number bid for and the time of delivery must be stated, and sample cover furnished; and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfilment of his contract, should one be awarded him.
Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.
Awards will be made Friday, December 16, 1864.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.
Each bid must be marked on the envelope "Proposals for Wagon Covers," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Colonel William W. McKim, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.
A. J. PRIEL,
13-12-9t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store House, Hanover Street Wharf, of
ONE HUNDRED (100) PAULINS.
To be made in the best manner, of 10-ounce cotton duck, best quality, army standard, size 20 by 30 feet, when finished, and subject to the inspection of an inspector, appointed on the part of the Government. Samples of duck required.
Bidders will state price both in written and figures, the quantity bid for, and time of delivery. Price to include packages and delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount proposed, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.
GEORGE R. ORME,
12-13-14 Captain and A. Q. M.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street,
BALTIMORE, MD., December 9, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, December 22, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—
FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days, to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1000) one thousand and five pounds gross weight. Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Dorchester cattle, will be rejected.
A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under the contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.
Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals, will not be considered.
The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in weight.
Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows —
We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, we (or I) do guarantee that he (or they) will enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court of the United States District Attorney, to be consistent with the bid.
Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.
Payments to be made after each delivery if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.
Bidders will please state prices, if payment is made in currency, and also prices if made in Certificates of Indebtedness.
Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."
If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.
Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.
All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.
J. H. GILMAN,
12-10-10t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, 1ST, No. 1103 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., for furnishing the Stationery that may be required at this office, in accordance with the following schedule, for six months commencing January 1, 1865:
White Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
White Legal Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
White Letter Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per ream.
White Commercial Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 4 pounds per ream.
White Folio Post Paper, ruled. Name price of paper per ream.
Buff Envelope Paper, 20x32 inches.
Blotting Paper, 19x24 inches. Price per sheet.
Blank Books, demi size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, folio size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, cap size, half bound. Price per quire.
Envelopes, white or buff, No. 12. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 7x4 inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 9½x4½ inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 10x4 inches. Price per 1000.
Letter Copying Books, letter and cap size, 500 and 1000 pages each, per dozen.
Memorandum Books, octavo, per dozen.
Writing Fluid, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Copying Ink, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Carmine Ink, equal to Davids', glass bottles and stoppers.
Ink Powders, per dozen papers.
Lead Pencils, equal to Faber's, Nos. 2 and 3, per dozen.
Red and Blue Pencils, equal to Faber's, per dozen.
Glass Inkstands, assorted, per dozen.
Steel Pens, assorted, per gross.
Steel Pens, Gillott's, Nos. 303 and 404, per gross.
Pen Holders, assorted, per dozen.
Tin Paper Folders, per dozen.
Red Sealing Wax, ½-ounce and 1-ounce sticks, per pound.
Red Tape, No. 2, per dozen pieces.
Glass Jars of Mucilage and Brushes, large and small sizes, per dozen.
All the articles must be of the best quality. Samples of each article must accompany each bid, with the name of the bidder distinctly marked thereon, and only one price must be named for each article.
Should any articles not enumerated above be wanted, they must be furnished at the lowest market price.
Proposals must be made only upon the regular forms furnished at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids, or parts of bids, deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-7-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6tf

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. HIGHTH Street. 10-6 3m

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.
All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to the depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.
Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 15, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—
Route No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, at a point south of latitude 46 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.
Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
Route No. 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
Route No. 3—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of Longitude 102 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of forage, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and signed into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....100,000
On Route No. 3.....40,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation for, Routes No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved so to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES,
11-10-36t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1864.
Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or other of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 1000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. Hay or Straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
Each bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will within ten days thereafter execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bid or bids shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds may be obtained upon application to this office.
FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State) ——
(Date) ——
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver in the United States, at the Quartermaster's department at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated, Washington Depot, December 5, 1864, the following articles, viz.:—
—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel or 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel or 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and I do myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
——
Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.
GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated December 5, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
Witness:— [Seal.]
[Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
1-4 tf Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.
Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

WAR TAXES.

From the Tribune.

We deprecate all avoidable war, but we intensely loathe a *dragging* war. A nation involved in war should always fight as though it fully intended and expected to fight its way to peace within the year ensuing. To settle down into war as a natural, permanent condition—to wage a lazy, shiftless war—is at once disgraceful and perilous. A nation at war is largely at the mercy of jealous rivals, who venture on insults and encroachments which they would shrink from in time of peace. A war should always be waged as a conflagration is resisted, and a nation which has ceased to fight in earnest should cease to fight at all.

We cherish no hydrophobic horror of public debt. We can even admit that certain incidental advantages result from its existence. But we realize also that a public debt may be swelled improvidently, too rapidly, and to an exorbitant amount. And we hold that a people so entirely environed as we are should, to the extent of their ability, pay as they go.

Hence we urge upon Congress the boldest, promptest, most decisive action with regard to the national finances. If we must fight another year for a true, honorable, beneficent peace, let us fight fast, fight hard, and fight, so far as may be, on our accruing resources. Borrowing forty to fifty cents and agreeing to pay a dollar is so prodigal, so thriftless, so desperate a shift that we would reduce it to the lowest practicable dimensions.

The annual product of the industry of the loyal States cannot be worth less than three thousand millions of dollars. The cost of maintaining our Government and prosecuting with vigor the war for the Union, is about one-third of this amount. We are paying, in various ways, about half this large sum, and running in debt for the balance. If we paid all, it would require one-third of the gross product of our industry to carry on the war through 1865 without contracting one dollar of additional debt. Have we not the requisite forecast and public spirit to prosecute the war for the next year on the basis of paying as we go?

Yet, whenever we happen to speak of additional taxes, we are sure to invoke a shower of remonstrances. Everybody seems to deprecate at any rate any increase of taxation that is likely to fall on *him*. We lately observed that an income tax of twenty-five per cent. with a sound currency, would impose no additional burden on the great body of those who live on fixed incomes, such as salaries, rents, dividends interest, &c. We say again that, if all these important classes were required to pay an income tax of twenty-five per cent. next May, and were thereby enabled to receive their incomes in something nearly at par with specie—say greenbacks worth 90 to 95 cents on the dollar—they would actually have larger *net* incomes, after paying that heavy tax, than they now have. They would have fewer *dollars* to spend or invest than at present; but those dollars would buy more of almost everything than do the larger number now at their disposal. Can this need demonstration?

"O, you want to support the Government by taxes on incomes, do you?" queries an indignant clerk, and falls thereupon into unseemly fretting and frothing. Why, to sir, we have no partiality for an income tax, and no desire that money should be raised in that particular way. We have labored to show, not that an income tax is preferable, but that capitalists and receivers of fixed salaries might better pay a high income tax and secure thereby a sound currency than to stumble on with the currency down at the heel as at present.

Nearly all the grumblers insist that the farmers are shamefully favored by our present modes of taxation, that they are rolling in wealth acquired by selling butter at fifty and pork at twenty cents per pound, that they evade the payment of income tax, &c. &c. If farmers fail to pay income tax with the rest of us, either the law or its interpretation should be so altered as to reach them. We condemn all partiality and favoritism. But it should be borne in mind, first, that hitherto the chief burden of taxation, especially for State and municipal purposes, has been borne by real estate, and that nearly all but Federal taxation still fastens upon houses and farms.

In past years, a farmer whose total income was scanty two thousand dollars a year, paid more taxes annually than many a trader whose profits exceeded five thousand dollars. Our clerks and other salaried men, who now complain of excessive taxation, paid very little for the support of Government in former years of peace—not one dollar where farmers of equal incomes paid five. It is but fair to consider this. Then it should be noted that very few of these grumblers are anxious to betake themselves to this vocation they pronounce so favored and petted.

If a clerkship falls vacant, hundreds eagerly scramble for it; while the Government offers choice land free of cost to actual settlers, and finds far too few anxious to close the generous proffer. Our cities are crowded to-day with men looking for clerkships or anything else that will win bread; while our aggregate farm produce is probably less in 1863 than it was in 1860, and good farms are to-day cheaper than anything else but Federal securities.

The Government must have money. It may borrow some; but at present rates, borrowing is most improvident. Taxation must be increased—we do not say just how or where, but somewhere and somehow, so as to bring far more money into the Treasury. Every one should be devising and commending ways of replenishing the treasury; instead of which, many seem to be contriving how most to deplete it. One talks of reducing duties on imports, so as to swell largely our importations—ignoring the fact that we already import more than we can pay for, and are constantly drawn upon for specie to pay the balances accruing against us in Europe. Most men seem to think they are taxed exorbitantly or exceptionably; few say, "Double our taxes, if you must; but push on the war to a speedy and fit conclusion." Yet we are confident that is just what the majority meant to say by their votes in our late Presidential election, and we trust that Congress will heed their appeal.

THE BORDER THIEVES—THE CANADIAN DECISION AND GENERAL DIX'S ORDER.

From the Times.

It concerns the people of the neighboring provinces more than us, whether the colonies shall become a base of operations for organized bands of burglars, to rob and murder at will in the border towns. General Dix's order, which appears in another column, is the first formal intimation of the purpose of the United States Government to stop this business. It is hardly possible to overestimate the significance of this document. General Dix speaks at once by direct authority of the War Department, and with the perfect cognizance of the National Executive. His words imply no threat, but they convey, in explicit language, the purpose of the Government of this country to perform, if need be, police duty beyond the frontiers of these States.

The decision arrived at by Mr. Justice Coursol, of Montreal, on Tuesday last, even if it perfectly conform with the relationship of Colonial to Imperial legislative enactments, forms in itself a confession that there is no municipal law within the Provinces for the prevention of hostile incursions into the United States.

If Mr. Justice Coursol found that his jurisdiction in questions of an international character were limited by the terms of the Extradition Treaty, his discharge of the prisoners may not be liable to be called in question. But if the Executive authorities of the Province have become entirely indifferent to the vindication of their own municipal laws, and if this indifference render it necessary for us to protect ourselves at the expense of their territorial sovereignty, it is well that we should know where the responsibility for the disagreement primarily rests.

Let us accept Mr. Justice Coursol's decision as technically correct. The Imperial act, as he puts it, may over-ride the local enactments for the guidance of committing magistrates in the colony—which, strangely enough, never received the sanction of the Crown. If so, well. But the power of the Province to compel obedience to its own municipal laws will hardly be questioned by a partisan Provincial Judge. The same decision which has constituted the St. Albans burglars offenders against international law, and by which their acquittal has been secured, determines their criminality as offenders against the common municipal law of the Province.

In his haste to throw aside judicial responsibility, as an interpreter of the Ashburton Treaty, it appears to us that Mr. Justice Coursol made out a clear case against the prisoners as violators of the common municipal law of the colony. But, be this as it may, the responsibility of which the Provincial Judiciary desire to divest themselves, the military authorities here are prepared to assume. And General Dix's order shows that this assumption of power will not remain a dead letter one hour behind the time when action shall be deemed expedient or necessary.

When Mr. Carter, the chief legal adviser of the Crown for the Province, was in Washington the other day, his professed mission was to confer with the Government on the best means of preventing these raids. A mounted police force, paid by the Provincial Government, was to patrol the more exposed parts of the frontier, under an experienced commander. General Dix proposes to supplement this arrangement, when the necessities of the crisis demand it. It would have been a more gracious arrangement if the colonists had had the business entirely in their own hands.

So far as this country is concerned, the case is in a nutshell. If Judge Coursol's action in this case defines the position and action of the Canadian Government, then Southern Rebels are quite at liberty to organize raids on Canadian soil against the United States. That simply converts Canada, so far as the war is concerned, into Rebel territory; and our Government, by Gen. Dix's order, promptly declares its purpose so to regard and treat it in case of necessity. In this position it will be heartily sustained by the great body of the people.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western still continues to attract not only crowded, but extremely fashionable audiences; in fact, a large proportion of the audiences attendant upon Miss Western's performances are from our best families.

To-night the eminent young artiste will appear as "La Thisbe," in Victor Hugo's thrilling play of *The Spy of St. Marc, and the Actress of Padua*. To-morrow evening Miss Western will appear for the last time in *East Lynne*, on the occasion of her benefit. Those who propose to attend should secure their seats early.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Launch of a War Vessel.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—The new iron side-wheel Government steamer *Monocacy*, built by the Messrs Denmead, was successfully launched yesterday afternoon. Miss Ella Denmead christened the steamer as she glided into the water. General Wallace and most of his staff, with Colonel Wooley and some of his aids, besides many other distinguished persons, were present.

A grand entertainment takes place at the Maryland Penitentiary to-day, when Governor Bradford will be present.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CONFECTIONS of the

FINEST QUALITY Only,

IN CHOICE VARIETY, AND

Desirable for Presents,

INCLUDING

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,

MARONS GLACES,

PISTACHE PASTE,

ST. NICHOLAS CHOCOLATE,

SUPERFINE WHITE NOUGAT,

PISTACHE ALMONDS,

CHOCOLATE AMERICANOS,

CRYSTALLIZED ALMONDS,

AND OTHER

Specialties in Confectionery,

TOGETHER WITH A NEW IMPORTATION OF

BEAUTIFUL BOXES.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

12-15-6trp No. 1210 MARKET STREET.

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK.

7 3-10 THS

TREASURY NOTES,

CONVERTIBLE AT MATURITY INTO

5-20 BONDS.

These Treasury Notes present great advantages to subscribers as an investment. The interest is liberal, the security undoubted, and the privilege given the holder of converting the notes, upon maturity, into UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. BONDS (5-20s) is of great value.

This Bank keeps on hand a large supply of all denominations, from $50s to $1000.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. allowed on sales of $5000 and upwards; on sales of $15,000 or over, THREE-EIGHTH PER CENT.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,

12-15-6trp CASHIER.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Do not allow your Cold to take its own course. Two-thirds of the victims of Consumption owe their afflictions to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well itself." If you would avoid this error, avail yourself at once of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure you promptly and effectually, and which for thirty years has maintained its reputation as a certain remedy for all Coughs and Colds. Here is some of the evidence:—

Mr. J. M. Hill, of Hebron, N. H., says:—

I was troubled for two years with a severe cough and pain in my left side. After consulting the best physicians within reach, with no effect, I was eventually restored to good health by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Mr. C. W. Whistler, of New York, writes:—

Your Expectorant has entirely relieved me of a very painful Cough, accompanied with a sore Throat.

Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New York, writes:—

From my own experience, I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for coughs and colds.

Mr. J. C. Taylor, New Liberty, Illinois, writes:—

Last fall, while a refugee from Kentucky, I contracted a severe cold, which seriously threatened my lungs. The accompanying cough was so constant I could obtain but little rest, day or night, although I tried several palliatives which were recommended to me. One bottle of the Expectorant, however, broke up my cough immediately, restoring my health completely in a few days.

If you are suffering from Bronchitis use Jayne's Expectorant. This wide spread disease, which may be generally described as an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the wind tubes or air vessels spreading through every part of the lungs, is often mistaken for Consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attending Cough, Pain, and difficulty of breathing, and if the case is not of too long standing, will speedily effect a cure. Look at the following cases:—

Rev. E. D. Pendall, Pastor of Baptist Church, at Moorestown, N. J., writes:—

Some time since I recommended Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant to a lady who had lost her voice from Bronchitis, and who had been pronounced by her physicians incurable. An entire restoration to good health was effected after taking two bottles, and she is now a hearty woman.

Mr. Samuel C. Dawson, of No. 1217 Clarion street, Philadelphia, says:—

After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am once more like my former self.

Mr. John B. Minton, No. 109 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, says:—

Having suffered for two years with Bronchitis, I feel it a duty to state, I have, so far as I can tell, been permanently cured by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. From my experience with this remedy in my family, I can also recommend it to all cases of Coughs and Colds.

Mr. L. L. Hill, of Westkill, Green county, New York, writes:—

By the very free use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I have recovered from a severe attack of Acute Bronchitis.

If you are Consumptive, use Jayne's Expectorant. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time, or maintained so universal a popularity as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

Rev. J. L. Roberts, the well known Chinese missionary, writes:—

For pulmonary complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain and removing the symptoms.

Mrs. Hannah J. Pugh, of Turman, Sullivan county, Indiana, writes:—

After suffering for some months with Consumption, my case being pronounced hopeless, I was eventually restored to good health by persevering in the use of Jayne's Expectorant.

Rev. A. Wiberg, of Wittengen, Hanover, writes:—

A friend who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, accompanied by spitting of Blood and Hectic Fever, has entirely recovered his health through the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

For Asthma or Phthisic use Jayne's Expectorant. It will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucus or matter which clogs them up, and, by an easy and free expectoration, remove all difficulty of breathing. Here is a portion of the evidence:—

Mr. F. Fraley, of Avoca, Steuben county, New York, writes:—

Having tried various remedies for Asthma, without finding relief, I procured a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, and obtained so much benefit from it that I continued its use, and am now perfectly cured.

Mr. Reading Doty, of Warren county, Ohio, says:—

I had recently another attack of Asthma, and for a time was in the greatest distress. My wife having begged me to try Jayne's Expectorant, I did so, and obtained almost instant relief, and continuing to take it, in a short time I found myself in better health than for two years past.

Mr. Jos. Robinson, of Fletcher, Vermont, writes:—

My wife was afflicted for years with the Asthma, and used various medicines, but all to no purpose, and was given up to die. She commenced taking Jayne's Expectorant and soon began to mend. I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted.

For Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Affections, the Expectorant will be found equally efficacious. All we ask is that a fair trial be given it. Read what is said of it:—

Mr. W. Hosking, of South Yarra, Australia, writes, October 5, 1863:—

I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the efficacy of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. I was suffering from an attack of Acute Pleurisy, so that I could not breathe without great pain. I tried two or three medicines without avail, and was hourly getting worse, when I was induced to procure a bottle of the Expectorant. I now feel bound in gratitude to say that I experienced almost instantaneous relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured.

Mr. E. M. Barker, of Marlton, N. J., writes:—

Having used your Expectorant in my own family for 25 years, I am able to say that I esteem it the most successful remedy for Croup in children or adults that I have found.

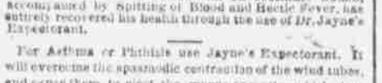
Elijah Cress, of Saralesville, Ill., says:—

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant and Sanative Pills have performed almost miracles in this part of our country, in cases of Whooping Cough. This disease has been very prevalent here of late, and the Expectorant has been the means of alleviating those to whom it was administered.

The *Expectorant* and all of Dr. Jayne and Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Superior Flour.—

The "Harper's Ferry"
is the best Flour that comes to this market.
Fresh ex, just received, by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.



George Steck & Co.'s
PIANOS
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES

Over 500 of each of these fine Instruments have been sold by Mr. S., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

MR. J. L. GIHON

Desires to call the public attention particularly to a NEW AND CHARMING FEATURE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, lately introduced by himself,

GIHON'S DOUBLE-FACED CARTES

Are pictures that, in addition to entire novelty, combine more merit than any other styles now made. They can be obtained only at

GIHON'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL GALLERIES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

All persons are invited to call and examine specimens. 12-15-10t

TO SPORTSMEN.—IF YOU WANT TO Make a Christmas Present call at THOMAS BIRCH & SON'S, Auctioneers, 1110 CHESNUT Street, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, and purchase a superb French Gun from a lot to be sold. 12-14-3*rp

WALRAVEN.

C U R T A I N S

I. E. WALRAVEN,

Successor to W. H. Carryl,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

Offers Complete Sets of

BROCATELLE

AND

LACE CURTAINS,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

C U R T A I N S

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES,
NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 723 KELTY, ARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANO COVERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

REDUCTION

IN

FANCY VELVET AND SILK

BONNETS,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

NEW STYLES,

LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Fronts—at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RE-SHAPED.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

WILL LECTURE ON

"THE NEXT STEP,"

ON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TICKETS, with seats .....60 Cents.
To the Amphitheatre.....25 "

To be had at Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Caldcleugh's, Third and Walnut streets; Needles', Twelfth and Race streets; Union League, and, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at the Academy.

Proceeds of the house will be for the benefit of the Asylum for Destitute Aged Colored People, and Colored Children of the District of Columbia, abandoned by their late owners and masters when they fled to Rebeldom. 12-14

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN S. FORD.
(Also, of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 15 and 16,
EDWIN FORREST
will render his great and unrivaled impersonation,
THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's celebrated Play of
RICHELIEU.
POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
The play will be produced with every possible advantage of
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND A
BRILLIANT CAST OF CHARACTERS!
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH as De Mauprat.
Miss ALICE GRAY as Julie.

EDWIN FORREST'S engagement will positively close FRIDAY EVENING, December 30.

MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
THIRD WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
First Night of the great double bill.
THREE HOURS WITH BUCKSTONE.
CLARKE AS PETER PINKEY.
CLARKE AS HENRY DOVE.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), December 15,
SINGLE LIFE.
Peter Pinkey.....J. S. CLARKE.
To conclude with
MARRIED LIFE.
Henry Dove.....J. S. CLARKE.
Friday, CLARKE'S BENEFIT. Three glorious pieces.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

THIS EVENING,

LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
achieved by Boucicault's thrilling sensational Military Drama, in three acts, called
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
which during the past week filled the Theatre in every part with and enthusiastic, in point of numbers and respectability, eclipsed all previous triumphs of the Drama in this Theatre. Every public journal in the city has lavished the greatest praise upon its production. The "Ledger," the "Inquirer," the "Press," the "Age," "Evening Telegraph," "Daily News," "Evening Bulletin," "North American," "Sunday Transcript," and the "Sunday Times," have all endorsed it as the
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
This elegant and exciting Drama, replete as it is with STARTLING TABLEAUX,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
AND ELEGANT MUSIC,
legend all doubt, at the very head of
SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
THE LAST GRAND TABLEAU,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
is nightly received with the most
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
This scene represents the besieged Redan Fort, the key to the city of Lucknow, with a starving garrison bravely holding it. All hope appears to be given up, when the cloud of
HIGHLAND REGIMENTS,
under Sir Colin Campbell, is heard in the distance, the Sepoys charge the fort, and victory seems to them complete, when the Highland regiments appear, and a grand
TABLEAU OF VICTORY AND TRIUMPH
ends the most tempting and exciting Dramatic Picture of modern days, which is nightly
LOUDLY ENCORED
by the exalted audience.
THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT
will conclude with, for the last time in this city for many years, the noble sterling comedy, known as
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
George Goosenick.....Mr. Lewis Baker
Will be produced on Monday Evening,
THE OCTOROON
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 17,
SEVENTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when JESSIE BROWN will be produced for the last time at a Matinee.

SELECT PASSAGES

FROM THE

ORATORIOS OF THE "CREATION,"
"ELIJAH," AND THE "MESSIAH,"
WITH OTHER SACRED MUSIC,
AT
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
CORNER TWENTIETH AND CHERRY STREETS,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 15,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The above will be under the direction of Mr. FRANK DARLEY, Organist of the church, and Mr. HUGH CLARK, Organist of the Handel and Haydn Society.

The Proceeds to be devoted to the completion of the Organ of the church.

Tickets can be procured at the Music Stores of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 626 Chesnut street; Messrs. Lee & Walker, No. 722 Chesnut street; Messrs. C. Andre & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street; at the Episcopal Book Store, No. 1224 Chesnut street; at Mr. C. M. Burns' Book Store, No. 911 Chesnut street; and at the Drug Store of Mr. H. R. Lippincott, N. W. corner Twentieth and Cherry streets, opposite the church.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

N. B.—No tickets will be sold nor money received at the door of the church. 12-10-3t*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 15,
The charming, young, able actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
will appear in her great character of the
SPY OF ST. MARC; and
ACTRESS OF PADUA.
Thisbe the Actress.....LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN,
THIS NIGHT ONLY, AS THISBE.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
To-morrow, BENEFIT of LUCILLE WESTERN.
LAST NIGHT OF EAST LYNNE.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT Street, above EIGHTH.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES WARNER, (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
YOUNG NICOLO, YOUNG NICOLO,
YOUNG NICOLO, YOUNG NICOLO,
THE GREAT CHILD WONDER,
The Great Child Wonder,
will appear every Evening and on Wednesday and on Saturday Afternoons this week. He is immense, and has no rival on the
FLYING TRAPEZE.
The TALLEEN BROTHERS, Herr NICOLO, Messrs. MERRY and HUTCHINSON, the SIDEWOOD Family, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN KING, Mrs. WARNER, the great Man Monkey, W. ROCHELLE, Mr. SAM. STICKNEY, the TRAINED DOGS; LE JEUNE BURT, the Wild Rider of the West, will all appear this week. Brilliant Entrees at every performance.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
LE JEUNE BURT, a dashing, fearless equestrian, will appear this evening. He is one of the most intrepid riders in the profession.
ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 35 cents. Private Boxes, $3 and $5.
Performance commences—Evening, 7:40; Afternoon, 2½ o'clock.
Come early on all occasions, and get choice seats at start.

IN CONCERT HALL.
TWO CELEBRATED LECTURES
By SARTIE BROWN, M. L. A., of Pittsburg,
On TUESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, December 13 and 15, at 7½ o'clock.
Subjects, 1. "The Age of Republics; the Past or the Future;" and 2. "The Conflict of Principles."
The lady is tall, dignified, young, and handsome. Her voice is charming.
Tickets 50 cents to each Lecture. For sale at Book Stores, and at the door of the Hall. 12-13-3t

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-3m*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.—
ON TO RICHMOND!
BURNSIDE TAKING COMMAND OF THE ARMY; Innocence; Crossing the Stream; Holy Family; Mater Dolorosa; Devotion; Scouting Party; Equestrian Portrait of General Sherman; View near Germantown; St. Catharine after Domenecchino; Infant Saint John; Evangeline; Childhood's Joys; The Soldier's Letter; Flora and Boys; Cupid Foiling His Arrow; The Miser, after Quentin Matsys.
The above are subjects of pictures, being the accumulated studies of an Artist, and a class of pictures not usually found at auction, and are well worthy the attention of Connoisseurs and Lovers of Art.
The above Paintings will be on exhibition on SATURDAY, December 17, at the salerooms of
L. B. HOPPIN & CO.,
No. 210 MARKET Street.
To be sold on
MONDAY, December 19. 11*rp

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
RICH PARIS FANCY GOODS,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Comprising balances of large Importers' Stocks, and embracing about one thousand single lots of the
Latest Paris Novelties,
And consisting of Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Rich China Vases, Silver Plated Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Albums, Portfolios, Table and Mantle Ornaments, Decorations, &c. &c., to be sold at Sales Room,
No. 210 MARKET STREET,
On Monday Morning, December 19, 1864,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
Can be seen for examination, with Catalogues, on Saturday, 17th inst.
L. B. HOPPIN & CO.,
12-15-6mlt&s AUCTIONEERS.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 328 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.
LARGE SALE OF TOYS, DOLLS, AND GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
This Evening,
At half-o'clock, at Mackey's Auction Room, to suit storekeepers,
MECHANICAL TOYS,
R. R. Cars, Omnibuses, Wagons,
PARIAN TRIFLES,
25 Dozen Parian Cream Pitchers,
SLEDS,
25 Dozen Sleds,
MASKS,
100 Dozen Masks.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER AND Commission Merchant, No. 522 CHESNUT Street and No. 415 SANSOM Street.
LARGE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
We will sell at our Sales-rooms, No. 522 Chesnut street,
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings,
December 15th, 16th, and 17th,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock, the entire Collection of Fine Oil Paintings from the NEW YORK AMERICAN ART GALLERY, making in all over three hundred. This superb collection contains beautiful landscape, mountain, and river views; figure and fancy pieces; Pastils by the finest artists of the day; crystal medallions of surpassing beauty and originality of design; group of deers by OTTO SOMMER; Idleside, by F. Vedel; fine landscapes, by C. A. commers, Paul Rifer, Henry Marsh, H. Gifford, Thomas Villars, Hardenbrook, Northcote, Ross, Fharcross, Branchi; together with a fine selection of pastils, making the finest collection of paintings ever offered at auction in this city. Connoisseurs and lovers of art call and examine. 12-12-3t

BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.
SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.,
On Saturday Morning next,
At 10 o'clock, comprising about
FIFTY HORSES,
suited to harness and the saddle.
Also, a large collection of desirable new and second-hand carriages, light wagons, &c., with which the sale will commence.
Also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, whips, covers, halters, &c.
Also, previous to the horses, about
FIFTY SLEIGHS,
beautifully trimmed and handsomely finished, including some fine Portland sleighs and some second-hand sleighs.
Also, a lot of handsome robes and sleigh bells.
No postponement on account of the weather.
Sale of horses, &c., on Wednesday.
Carriages and harness at private sale.
12-15-3t ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Army of the Potomac,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES
at each place.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. ERIN,
Colonel First Division,
12-1-18t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Tent Cuttings, &c.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth between H and I streets, north, Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, under the direction of Captain D. G. THOMAS, M. R. C., U. S. A., a lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of:—
Infantry and Cavalry Coats, Trousers, Shirts, Drawers, Felt Hats, Trumpets, Bugles, Metallic Scales, Drums, Flags, Tents, Books, Mess Pans, Camp Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Haversacks, Canteens, Old Iron, Brass, Rope, &c.
ALSO,
About 150 tons of Tent Cuttings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Successful bidders must remove their purchases on or before December 21.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-28-13t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM TUG AND BARGES.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C. November 26, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government wharf, foot of G street, Washington city, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, one steam tug and four Pennsylvania barges, as follows:—
Steam tug "C. G. SAWTELLE."
Barge "ANTHONY CLINTON."
do "CITIZEN."
do "MILTON WILKINS."
do "UNITED STATES."
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
11-26-12t Depot of Washington, D. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute Pictures to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state that our

GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL

for the examination of specimens. Notwithstanding the advance of material used, and wages of hands employed, we are yet furnishing

PICTURES AT THE OLD PRICES.

Photo Miniatures.
Ivorytypes.
Life-size Heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.
Cabinet size heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.
Imperial, Plain and Colored, 13-14, 8-10, 4-4, and 1-2 sizes.
Carte de Visite Vignettes, full-size, 2-4, &c., $2 00 per dozen.
Ambrotypes, from 75 cents upwards.
Ferrotypes, $1 per dozen, &c. &c.
On hand and for sale, a large lot of

Copies of Rare Engravings,

PHOTOGRAPHS of all the
PROMINENT GENERALS and
DISTINGUISHED MEN, &c. &c.
Outside views taken at short notice.

HENSZEY & Co.,
Photographers,
12-15-1m No. 812 ARCH Street.